The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH. 18, 1868.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN.

Pennsylvania presents to the Republican party of the nation the name of ANDREW GREGG CURTIN for the second office within the gift of the people. No State in the Union can offer a more acceptable candidate, or a more worthy patriot or one whose past services better deserve hearty recognition and endorsement from the grateful loyal masses. Eminently faithful to his country in the darkest hour of treason and rebellion, unyielding in loyalty, unremitting in his efforts to strengthen the arm of the government when danger threatened, he has not only succeeded in making for himself a reputation in this Commonwealth that will live throughout all time on history's brightest page, but his name is treasured as that of a hero and statesman wherever a soldiers' heart beats or a patriot's soul is lifted to heaven in thanksgiving for the final victory vouchsafed the national arms.

Pennsylvania is proud of her son. His record bears neither the blot of timidity nor the blur of duty ill-discharged. Through six long, weary, dreary years of wasting war he held the helm of our most loyal of loyal States, and with courage, cheer and eloquence incited her sons to perform nobly their part in the grand work of maintaining the Government of their fathers—sustaining the flag born out of their independence, baptized in their blood. In the Executive Chamber, arranging with a master-hand the dull affairs of State, marshaling and organizing troops for immediate action and reserve; at the side of the Chief Executive of the nation, as counsellor and adviser, with words to enliven and bright hope to cheer and urge to continued and vigorous action; in the camp to gladden the heart of the soldier, and with golden oratory born from burning patriotism, to spur him on to fresh deeds of valor and action; in the hospital at the side of the sick, wounded and dying, whispering consolation, comforting, relieving and kneeling to catch the last words of love, the last message of the heart of the expiring hero to those whose dear forms crowded into his waning memory; as the friend, guardian and protector of the orphans of the nation's defenders, the founder of the benevolent schools for their care and tuition; in these and all his relations to the general Government and the people ANDREW G. CURTIN developed the true characteristics of the statesman, patriot, adviser, comforter, philanthropist and christian. Instinctively the people gathered about him, trusted in his executive ability, relied on his integrity and worshipped him as near as man can be worshipped by confiding fellow beings. When the war terminated and the hand of history marked closed the dark chapter of rebellion and paused while golden peace at once gild the land, the name and fame of GOV. CURTIN was not forgotten. Debarred by constitutional provision the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth could not again select him to preside over the State, but followed him with their love, admiration and gratitude as he retired to private life with the consciousness of having performed his whole duty, and content to rest upon his important share of the common triumph secured by the American people over a wickedly prolonged rebellion.

After speaking out for GRANT, whose bright deeds on the field have emblazoned him in the hearts of his countrymen, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in selecting ANDREW G. CURTIN, have chosen a name worthy to be enrolled alongside that of the brave hero of the war, and the sister States of the Union are invited to fall into line and lend support and secure his nomination for the Vice Presidency. With GRANT and CURTIN at the mast-head, the Keystone State cannot fail to roll up an overwhelming majority for Union Republican principles.

We are pleased with the action of the Convention. Should its recommendation be favorably acted upon at the National meeting in Chicago, victory will perch on our banner in October and November next so sure as there is a sun in heaven or an earth beneath that sun.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The election in this State on Tuesday was for a Governor, five Councilors, twelve Senators and over three hundred Representatives, with a Railroad Commissioner and numerous county and town officers. National politics have entirely controlled the contest, and the result, upon a vote larger than ever before given in the State, is eminently satisfactory. Upon a vote of 71,591 in 1860, the Republican majority was 4,483; upon a vote of 68,346, in 1864, the majority was 5,666. The vote of 1860 was the largest ever cast in the State before this week. The indications now are that the total vote of last Tuesday reaches at least 75,000, and upon this vote the Republicans give HARRIMAN at least 3,000 majority, elect four of the five Councillors, and have some seventy majority in the other branch of the Legislature.

The impeachment has been made the great issue in the canvass, and the popular interest in that question, not less than the extraordinary efforts of politicians, have probably brought out within a very few hundreds of every legal vote in the State. In no New England State does partizan feeling run higher than in New Hampshire, and in none is there a more intelligent population. The result is, therefore, a glorious triumph for the Republican interpretation of Constitutional and Popular Rights.

Dispatches indicating a Waterloo defeat for the friends of "my policy" in New Hampshire were received at Washington on the afternoon of the election day, and were immediately communicated to the President, who was then holding a Cabinet meeting. It is reported, to doubt with truth, that the "humble individual" and his advisers were stunned as by a thunderbolt, and the meeting immediately broke up Let them heed the omen!

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION was held yesterday at Philadelphia and was largely attended. Full reports of the proceedings will be found in our telegraph columns. The Convention instructed the State delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, to support GRANT for President and CURTIN for Vice President. The re nomination of Messrs. HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL for Auditor General and Surveyor General, was a well deserved compliment paid officers of the commonwealth who have faithfully served the people in their respective positions. With such leaders success at the ballot box in October is a certain and foregone conclusion. The Convention was harmonious and much unanimity of feeling and sentiment prevailed.

MR. GROW and GOV. GEARY yesterday withdrew their names from the canvass for the Vice Presidential recommendation of the State Republican Convention, thus leaving the field clear to MR. CURTIN. This course was very honorable and praiseworthy in those gentlemen, as both would have developed considerable strength had they remained in the contest. They preferred that harmony and unanimity of action should prevail in the ranks of the party rather than receive personal honor or advancement, their care for the best interests of the party will be accepted as new evidences of integrity and worth, and will be gratefully remembered, when opportunity is afforded, by the people of the Commonwealth.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 11. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

FINANCES AND PLATFORMS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* quite unjustly stigmatizes as "partial repudiation" the resolutions of the Ohio Republicans, in favor of redeeming the Five-Twenty bonds in that currency which may be a legal-tender at the time of the redemption. The *Ledger* seems oblivious of the decided and significant recognition, by the Convention at Columbus, of the Inviolability of Contracts. The resolutions propose to violate no law, to withdraw from no stipulations which legally underlie any public engagements, and to keep to the minutest particular that faith which courts of law can enforce against both parties to the national contracts. Our Western friends are dealing with a question of public policy and expediency upon a clearly admitted state of facts. They see that the taxpayers are not likely to submit to any burthens other than may be absolutely required to discharge the public engagements, as any court of law would construe them. They will pay what they have absolutely agreed to pay—no more by implication, and no less by repudiation.

The *Ledger* is even more unjust to the Republicans of Ohio and Indiana when, in this regard, it classes them with the Pennsylvania Democracy, and holds them equally deserving of the same sweeping censure as "partial repudiators." The late Convention at Harrisburg was not in favor of "partial repudiation;" instead of this it declared boldly for absolute repudiation, pure and unadulterated. Their resolution denouncing the exemption of *any* bonds of the government from their equal proportion of taxation means naked repudiation and nothing else, for it directly, and in terms so plain that even the *Ledger* will not deny their force, demands that the express contracts by which the mass of our funded debt was made exempt from all taxation whatever shall be nullified and disregarded. If that be not repudiation, what is it? It is simply robbery, for it takes from the public creditor money which, by law and by contract, is entirely his own, and which we have expressly agreed never to ask him for. Here is the resolution as the Democracy adopted it, and if it contains any proposition to exclude the existing bonds from the equal taxation they ask for, we fail to see it.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of Government bonds therefrom is odious and unjust.

The Republicans of Ohio and Indiana neither adopt this dishonest position, nor do they give to it the least countenance. On the contrary, they have protested against any such imputation in the most positive language, declaring for the faithful execution of every contract in words as clear as the English language affords. They not only do this in the resolutions directly relating to the subject, but in all their resolutions taken as a whole, the sharpest pettifogging caviller cannot find a word or a phrase that even squints towards repudiation, "partial" or absolute. Ohio and Indiana Republicans have none of the smell of repudiation on their garments; they have never suffered themselves to be scorched by its destructive fire. Under Republican management the finances of those States have been rescued from the embarrassments and discredit into which Democracy had once plunged them, and their State securities are sought for at full rates on every Exchange in this country and Europe. Unfortunately, there are other States of which we cannot say the same.

Our friends in Ohio and Indiana look upon this question of bond-redemption in two aspects, the one merely political and the other upon its merits. A word or two upon these points, and, first, we will consider the latter. The Five-Twenty bonds are so entitled because they are, by the laws authorizing their issue, made redeemable, at the option of the Treasury, at any time not less than five years nor over twenty years from their date. The first issue, of February, 1862, of $500,000,000 could be redeemed now, at the pleasure of the Government. Why is it not done? Because the Nation is not yet prepared for paying so much of its debt. It has neither coin nor paper in its Treasury to meet such an amount of obligations. If specie payments had now been resumed and we had that amount of coin in hand, it would be our duty and our policy to pay it off at once and stop the outgo for interest. If we had Legal Tender notes in the Treasury instead, in amount equal to these $514,000,000 of maturing obligations, the Democracy would re-issue the notes and take up the bonds. They go still further and, since we have not the notes on hand, they want the printing presses started, making that additional amount of paper to be immediately flooded upon the country. The Republicans propose no such thing, for they sensibly hold that such an inflation of the currency, and that too only with another form of paper representing the public debt, would prove ultimately disastrous to the business of the country, without a dollar of its debt being actually paid. The thirty millions per year interest to be thus saved would be very far from compensating the people for the wide spread mischief which such an inflation would result in.

This, therefore, is the whole question in a nutshell. Shall we immediately inflate the currency of the country, now standing at about $660,000,000, by the further addition of $514,000,000 for the "redemption" of bonds to that amount? Or shall we avail ourselves of the fifteen years of grace yet remaining, and, from time to time, as we have the available legal tenders in the Treasury, without needing to create another dollar of paper debt, apply our surplus non-interest bearing notes to the purchase and withdrawal of bonds bearing coin interest? This last is the doctrine of the Western Republicans, and differs from the Democratic theory in that it would do no injury to the interests of business, would not derange suddenly and disastrously our finances and commerce, would inevitably insure a steady appreciation of the public credit, and would give to the country what it most needs—a wise and settled policy, with ample time for its vindication.

It is to be remembered that while the bonds are not absolutely payable for many years to come, the legal tender notes are redeemable in gold the very day that the Treasury shall resume specie payments. Every sensible man believes that we can resume coin payments, for all public and private engagements, before fifteen years more have passed, unless we unwisely and extravagantly increase the amount of debts we shall then be liable to meet. Take all the time we are entitled to, give the country a chance to grow rich again, apply our yearly savings to that exchange which would relieve us from paying interest, but do not swamp all credit by deluging the land with nearly twice as much of that kind of paper, which, being instantly redeemable in coin on the day of resumption, would in effect postpone resumption to the second or third generation. We can easier take care of $600,000,000, gradually but surely reduced as we propose, than of the $1,100,000,000 which Messrs. PENDLETON & Company would throw upon the Treasury and the people.

Considering the question on its merits then, we cannot but admit that, in law and fact, the holder of Five-Twenties must accept the legal tender notes if offered them. The relative value of the note to his bond is very nearly the same to-day as in 1862, and he can have no complaint on that score. The issues of Five-Twenties, $500,000,000, of legal tenders, $150,000,000, were authorized by laws bearing the same date, February 25, 1862, and the purposes of the one could not be ignorant of the other. It is wisely our duty to apply our savings from year to that redemption. We can thus cut off the interest, without increasing the debt and without inflating the currency ruinous to all interests and without creating any new difficulties in the way of an early resumption. If, instead of thus exhausting his bond, for non-interest bearing paper, the creditor prefers to accept another bond at a lower rate of interest, upon terms explicitly fixed and carefully guarded as to interest and principal, the saving to the Treasury would be equal to the amount which the Democracy propose to force from the creditor by an illegal taxation. This proposition of Senator SHERMAN should be seriously considered, before it is rejected. The propriety, the duty of making all future issues of bonds liable to taxation as other property will be disputed by none.

As a political question, the western Republicans hold that they are not responsible for its "premature introduction" as charged by the New York *Times*. They recognize it as a living and pressing topic, of immediate and popular interest. They have taken it up, they accept its small modicum of meritorious truth, denounce its fallacies, reject its dangerous features and propose to control it as the interests of the Treasury, the public creditors and the people. They do not intend to be misunderstood before the people upon questions which can be so easily mystified by demagogues, and which, if not fully explained and appreciated, might result in a great deal of mischief. They propose that in due time Congress shall inaugurate, touching these and all other pending questions of finance, currency and taxation, a just and complete system of measures having due regard to the lawful claims of the public creditor, the requirements of business and the interests of the Treasury. And they advocate nothing more.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The positive refusal of England to submit to arbitration the two points which are essential to establish her non-liability to this country for the claims growing out of the depreciation of the Alabama, has rendered father negotiation futile as between the diplomatists of the two countries, and the international consideration of the question has apparently ceased. But this unsettled state of an affair which is immediately and remotely filled with the gravest consequences to the two nations, is not only most unsatisfactory to the United States, but is far from being unanimously accepted as just or final in England.

The English side of the question may be stated thus:

1. She claims the absolute right as neutral to concede belligerent privileges to other nations at war.

2. As a neutral power she maintains her neutrality by her municipal legislation to that end.

3. The sufficiency of that legislation to secure the end of neutrality is a matter entirely within her own discretion.

4. No other power is entitled to question her remissness, in point of fact, in enforcing her neutrality laws within the British Empire.

—And these positions she has held it inconsistent with her national honor and sovereign independence to permit to be called in question by other powers, or to submit them to arbitration:

On the part of the United States this ground is taken:

1. The right of England to concede the privileges of belligerency is admitted as a naked right, but the exercise of that right in the case of the Confederate States was a hasty and unfriendly act.

2. As a neutral power, recognizing belligerent parties, she was responsible for making that neutrality effectual and complete, by enacting and enforcing the proper legislation.

3. If the English legislation to that end already existing was imperfect, it was her bounden duty to amend and perfect it, in order to escape all justres ponsibility.

4. In point of fact, England was at fault; first, in the imperfection of her municipal legislation to that end; and, second, through her remissness and inefficiency in executing these laws, such as they were.

With these claims on either side, a reference of the dispute to arbitration, or to a mixed commission was impracticable. But the only really substantial conflict of opinion is that touching the right of a power to concede belligerent rights to others. We do not understand LORD STANLEY as now yielding this, nor should we ask it. The position of England in that respect is tenable; it is warranted by international law, and, in fact, this is admitted, substantially by our own diplomatists and writers. We shall suffer, therefore, by relying upon a position which is incapable of defence and should, at once, therefore, surrender that ground. The only serious difficulty in the way of settlement would thus be removed. Arbiters, or a mixed commission, should be fully empowered by both parties—

First—To recognize the absolute right of any power to concede belligerent privileges to others, according to its own supreme discretion.

Second—To declare that this concession must be accompanied by an absolute neutrality in point of fact, as between the powers belligerent.

Third—To inquire whether this neutrality has been maintained by sufficient municipal legislation, enforced with vigor and good faith; and

Fourth—To investigate and determine all just claims for damages resulting from the failure of the neutral power to maintain its neutrality.

The arbiters are not justified in taking into account any mere unfriendliness, rivalries or jealousies between the powers at issue, but should be properly confined to the consideration of the international law and its application to the given state of facts.

The facts of the Alabama controversy so-called were fully stated by Mr. LEFEVRE in the English Commons on Saturday. And he unqualifiedly accepts the American view of the law of nations touching neutrality. It is further and very significantly stated that England, recognizing the insufficiency of her own municipal legislation, instead of amending and perfecting the inadequate law, only overstepped it at last, after the Alabama and other privateers had been permitted to leave her ports, and enforced a tardy neutrality by official acts wholly unsupported by the existing legislation, thus admitting her obligations as a neutral and the insufficiency of such legislation as she had provided. Mr. J. S. MILL admits the international law to be as claimed by the United States, and that, upon the question of fact, whether England was bound to prevent such expeditions as that of the Alabama, does not hesitate to declare that reparation is due to the United States. The Ministry and its supporters had nothing to say in reply except to defend the right of conceding belgerent privileges (which as a simple right is not seriously denied by the United States,) to express continued doubts as to any reparation being due, to insist that although negotiation has ceased, yet the question was still open and to reiterate the belief that it might yet be peacefully and satisfactorily adjusted.

The London press considers the question as now rapidly advancing to an adjustment upon the American basis; which is evidently establishing itself as legal and sound. At Washington, also, the effect of the debate in the House of Commons has been to inspire in diplomatic and Congressional circles great confidence in the new policy with which Mr. D'ISRAELI seems disposed to signalize his advent to power. It needs only that the American Government should meet this new and amicable phase of the question in a corresponding spirit, to ensure a result acceptable to the two greatnations.

THE DUTY OF A PRESIDENT.

ROBERT J. WALKER, of whose Democracy there can be no possible doubt, in his great argument in the Mississippi case, lays the following language in regard to the President's duty to execute all the laws of Congress, without reference to their constitutionality:

"And here let me say a word in vindication of the President, who has been grossly censured, specially by a large portion of the Session press of the South, for carrying into execution an act which he had vetoed upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. When a bill presented to the President, he is bound to inquire into a constitutionality before he gives his approval. He is thereto operating with the legislative department of the government. If he declines to sign it, and his passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, it is as much a act of Congress as if it had received the sanction of the president; and it necessarily follows the under the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfuly executed, he is as much bound to execute that act as one which met his fullest approval. Why? Because the President possesses no judical power; nor does Congress. If Congress were to attempt to convert itself into a judicial body and the two Houses would go into Committee of the Whole to inquire into the constitutionality of a particular act, their resolution on that subject would be mere nullity, because they possess legislative power, and not executive or judical power. So the President had no right to judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress after it had become a law, that being a judicial question. If this were not so it would be the right, and therefore the duty, of every executive President, so soon as he was inaugurated, to look up those hundreds of volumes consisting all the acts of Congress, and inquire judicially which of them were constitutional and which no, and carry into execution those which he believed to be constitutional, and refuse to execute those which he believed to be unconstitutional. I say the President would be usurping the judicial function and overthrowing the distinction created by the Constitution between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, if he were to attempt to exercise such a power as that. He has no discretion except to execute the act; and that important fact goes to the very gist of the matter. When an application is made for a mandamus to compel the performance of an act, or an injunction to restrain the execution of an illegal act, it depends upon whether the executive officers have a discretion in either case to judge of the law, and a right to execute it or not at their pleasure. If they have no discretion, and the law positively commands the execution of a particular act, the remedy by mandamus to act affirmatively; if the law forbids peremptorily the execution of an act, then, where it can be made a judicial question, the appeal is to the judicial tribunals, and especially where the question is a constitutional one. In no case the President has no discretion except to execute the law; the subordinate officers who are obeying his commands have no discretion, except to carry his orders into effect; and there is no discretion in such a case between an executive and a ministerial duty."

THE HOUSE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE recommends the admission of Alabama as soon as her Legislature shall have adopted the XIVth Amendatory Article. The report ascribes the failure of Alabama to adopt a Constitution to the prevalence of an unusually severe storm which detained voters from the polls, and to the frauds and intimidation by which the opposition also succeeded in diminishing the vote in its favor. They say that if every registered vote had been polled, there would still have been a large majority for the Constitution, while the "unfortunate" provision which required a majority of the registration would also have been satisfied. The Committee refer to the fact that, in response to the wishes of friends of the Union in that State, the House passed a bill repealing the requirement as to a majority of the registration, but the Senate "unaccountably" suffered this bill to sleep upon its files for two months, taking it up and passing it only after the mischief had been done. This tardy recognition of its principle, the Committee regards as sufficient for the present case.

The House will no doubt act in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, but it is quite safe to predict that the Senate, which delayed action for so long a period when action was not only justifiable but necessary, will find reasons now, if it had no valid ones before, for subjecting the House bill for admission to a similar fate, at least until impeachment is disposed of.

THE New York Democratic Convention was held yesterday at Albany. Its members without any ceremony threw overboard Mr. Pendleton and declared Mr. Seymour their choice for the Presidency. Nor was that the strangest proceeding. The seductive greenback policy which has already entered so largely into the advance campaign of the Democracy was repudiated in a set speech by Mr. Seymour, made after his recommendation for the Presidency, and the platform adopted for the Empire State ingenuously ignores the fact that any financial question will enter the forthcoming residential canvass. We have already predicted as much. The Democracy thrust for solution a question on the people which tickles the Western masses as well as the middle and poore classes in all sections of the country, it proves obnoxious to the wealthy chemers who manipulate at pleasure the machinery of that organization. In taking no action on the bond question the New York Convention displayed a lak of moral courage, fearing to meet a live issue with honesty and frankness, preferring to ignore it entirely rather than lose the prestige it has already obtained with the masses of the party in the West. Thus it seems that with the Democracy palatable and digestible political food in some quarters is poisoon and unpalatable in others.

THE bone, on Monday, sent to the Ways ad Means Committee the resolution of Mr. BURR favoring the substitution of greenbacks for bonds. A motion to kill it, by laying it on the tble, was lost by a vote of sixty five to fifty six. This disposal of le question for the present shows that the House intends to give the proposition a fair consideration, with a decision upon its merits. The Committees' report will be looked for with interest.

THE UNION watchfires in Kentucky are burning up brightly again. There are cheerings as of a general reaction throughout the State, and, under the lead of BAKER, the gallant Republican nominee for Governor, of Col. JACKSON, of Gen. HOBSON and of Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH of Maysville, who has left the Conservatives in disgust, the cause of the Union and of Republicanism will not only deserve but will yet win success.

THE House having almost unanimously passed the bill, from the Ways and Means Committee, relating from internal tax all manufactures except tobacco, oil, gas, liquors and wines, reducing at the instance of the Committee, entertain a proposition for he reduction of the whisky tax to fifty cents, the question of the Retrenchment Committee in favor of that reduction is not likely to be adopted. It is said to prevail that the opinion of the Ways and Means Committee, favoring the continuance of the two dollars tax, with the adoption of more stringent measures for collection, will prove to be the sense of the House. And it is generally understood at Washington that the most silent and formidable obstacle in the way of faithful and honest administration of this part of our revenue system is not in a fair way for removal. An honest interpretion of the laws, and their harmonious execution by the Federal thorities acting as a unit once morewill have the effect to shell out the leaky "rings" and all other corrupt and illegal combinations from their present bomb-proof of high official protection

MR JOHNSON has taken his "led captain," Thomas, to quarters in the White House, as Secretary of War *ad interim*. He proposes to set up a rival War Office of his own, keeping it under his own eye and requiring all papers from Gen. Grant to be forwarded to him direct. He will go a step farther in a day or two, it is said, and issue orders through Thomas as Secretary *de facto*, the malicious intent will be to "corner" Grant in a disobedience of such orders. He will probably be gratified in that respect, for the General will follow the example of Mr. McCulloch, who honors Mr. Stanton's requisitions while Thomas cannot get a dollar from the Treasury. Mr. Johnson's play is rapidly descending from genteel comedy to amiserable farce, and his advisers should recommend him to abandon it for some new sensation.

THE Louisville *Courier* says that "the action of the Kentucky Legislature on all questions involving federal politics has been characterized by remarkable prudence and caution." The Democratic journals of the same State, which first welcomed impeachment with terrible menaces, but have since subsided into the mildest-mannered criticisms upon constitutional points, have evidently learned wisdom by the Legislative example.

A WASHINGTON correspondent for a leading Democratic journal (the Cincinnati *Enquirer*,) telegraphs that the President will certainly be deposed; that JOHNSON and his friends seek to procrastinate the trial, but they will be checkmated, and that the extremists will perpetuate their power indefinitely. Could Democracy be pleased with the prospect?

MR. JOHNSON'S confidential friend, Mr. Jerry Black, did not suit him for one of his counsel in the impeachment trial. As Attorney General, in 1860, Mr. Black advised the Old Public Functionary that "he could not break the laws himself" to accomplish any purpose, no matter how legal. Evidently, the ex Attorney General don't fill the bill for the President just now.

A LEADING Democrat in the Ohio Legislature is said to have declared in a debate on Saturday last, that he "*would rather trust the Democracy in political matters than God Almighty!*" Would it be unjust to intimate that this frank avowal no more than expresses the long-cherished principle of many of the leaders of that party?

IT is claimed for Gen. BUTLER that his speech in Cincinnati October 6th, 1866, was "the first public advocacy of impeachment anywhere in the United States." This is erroneous: impeachment was suggested in this journal on the 20th of August preceding.

WILL some Democratic journal tell us whether an individual Judge of the United States Supreme Court may refuse obedience to a law which he thinks, and, as one of a full Court, may thereafter decide to be, unconstitutional?

THE new Senator from Maryland, Mr. VICKERS, was arrested for disloyal acts by Gen. SCHENCK, while in command at Baltimore during the war, and interesting testimony on that point is to be laid before the Judiciary Committee.

A NEW ORLEANS Justice of the Peace, one of Gen. HANCOCK's appointees, was arrested for perjury last week, having taken the iron-clad oath in the face, it is said, of a well-known record of hostility to the Federal Government.

BEN WADE in the White House would hold that the only policy of the nation belongs to the law-making power.

STATE NEWS.

—A new railroad is about to be commenced in the eastern part of the State. It is to begin at the Peachblossom Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and runs through the Delta, Gatchville, Dallastown, Small's Mills and a number of other small places to York, where it will join the Northern Central. It will run through the finest limestone region in the State, and passes close by nearly a dozen large grist and saw mills, besides throwing open a large and productive region with fine farms and good water powers. An energetic pushing forward of the new project is desirable in the extreme.

—There were one hundred loaves of bread distributed among the poor in front of the Court House, Williamsport, at twelve o'clock on Friday, and such a distribution will be given every day at that time. Quite a number of women and children received temporary aid. This is a practical way of doing good.

—A gorge in the Conemaugh has flooded the low portions of Johnstown. Several other gorges exist farther up the stream, and fears are entertained of their breaking before the lower one does, in which case the destruction and damage to be anticipated is frightful. As yet no lives have been lost.

—The two furnaces of the Westerman Iron Company, at Sharon, turned out during the four weeks commencing January 12th and closing February 8th, 1,681 tons, and 900 tons of pig iron, being an average yield per day of a little over thirty tons each.

—A two story frame house in Dodgetown was burned last week. The fire originated from the bursting of a kettle of boiling lard in which crullers were being tried. Beware of crullers!

—A soldier was cleaning his rifle the other day at the Carlisle Barracks, when it went off. One side of his moustache was shot off but no harm was done.

—Scarlet fever is raging among the pupils of the Soldiers Orphans Home at Quakerville.

—York has four building associations all of which are popular and prosperous.

—A nail factory is to be established shortly, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland.

—A young man was recently hung in Schleswig Holstein, for murdering his father, mother, four brothers, a sister and a servant girl. Quite enough, it would seem, to hang any man for, but he was not satisfied and wanted to kill some more; his wishes were, however, not fulfilled.

A WINTER MOONLIGHT.

BY WHITTIER.

The moon above the Eastern wood
Shone at its full; the hill-range stood
Transfigured in the silver flood,
Its every mystic mountain-form
Sharp-outlined against the sky as warm;
Dead white, save where some sharp ravine
Took shadow, or the sombre green
Of hemlocks turned to pitchy black
Against the blackness at their back.
For such a night and such a night!
Most fitting that unwarming light,
Which only seemed where'er it fell
To make the coldness visible.

HAPPINESS.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Wing-footed! thou abid'st with him
That asks it not; but he who hath
Watched o'er the waves thy fading path
Will never more on ocean's rim
At morn or eve, behold returning
The high-heaped canvas shoreward yearning;
Thou only teachest us the core
And inmost meaning of No More,
Thou, who first showest us thy face
Turned o'er the shoulder's parting grace,
And whose sad footprints we can trace
Away from every mortal door!

EPHEMERIS.

—Rossini is unwell.

—Victor Hugo is going to Scotland.

—Wehli, the pianist, is in London.

—Sixty thousand Chinamen live in California.

—Lord Russell is writing a History of Diplomacy.

—A new book of A. Ward's is to be published soon.

—Six Democrats in Terre Haute want to go to Congress.

—Bothwell is the name of Swinburne's new poem.

—Lord Derby is better and his valet has cut his own throat.

—Lotta is to play Pochontas in Brooklyn next week.

—The Newark steam man is now on exhibition in New York.

—The Artemus Ward monument is to be placed in Central Park.

—Tulips are the fashionable flowers for spring millinery this year.

—There are five hundred young Americans at school in Germany.

—Newark (N. J.) is looking for an early spring, but has not found it as yet.

—Seven thousand Dutchmen, properly called Hollanders, reside in New York.

—Beecher's Norwood is to be published by Scribner, in book form, on the 14th inst.

—Cablegrams is the new word used by the New York *Mail* to head its foreign dispatches.

—John E. Ward, our late Minister to China, is residing at present at Charleston, S. C.

—Buffalo has a husband who gets drunk and beats his family, and is only thirteen years of age.

—Mr. Gladstone gave a penny reading on Sir Walter Scott's works in Scotland the 3d inst.

—Miss Nottie ... ling, the contralto singer, has gone to Co... to try and perfect her musical education.

—Nine Parisian actresses are worth $2,600,000. The richest of the nine has a half a million; the poorest has $150,000.

—Barnum's lightning calculator has invented a new air ship which aeronauts say is the thing they have been waiting for.

—Nasby, Billings, and the Fat Contributor Bret Harte, and Mark Twain all want monuments in the Central Park.

—The second of April is to be a day of fasting in Massachusetts. It generally is here too for those who move on the first.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* cost its owners $150,000 before it began to pay expenses, and now it has a circulation of but 7,000.

—An Episcopal Church in Milwaukee has a new bell weighing one thousand pounds. It is said to be the largest in the city.

—Schuyler Colfax's mother presides at his house in Washington. She is said to be as proud of her son as is Gen. Grant's father of his.

—Four feet of snow on the banks, and fifteen inches of ice on the river, is the present state of things at the headwaters of the Delaware.

—Brick Pomeroy says he despises Andrew Johnson, and always did. Surely there must be some good in Andrew yet, else why should B. P. do thus?

—California has six thousand Russians included in its polyglot population. These six thousand are to have a newspaper entirely Sclavic for their own use.

—A four thousand pound lump of zinc was discovered a few feet below the surface by an Arkansas company engaged in sinking a shaft for mining purposes.

—On Saturday Louisville had a horrible murder. A man shot and killed his wife and then attempted to do the same thing to himself, but was unsuccessful.

—The Philadelphia *Age* is to have one of the finest printing houses in the country. A new building on Seventh street has been purchased for the purpose.

—On Saturday evening a man in Chicago attempted to kill his wife with a bar of iron. He only succeeded in placing her in a "very critical condition."

—An Evangelical preacher in Worcester, England, said recently that he did not know whether he had ever been baptized or not, and he was sure he did not care.

—Some wonder has been expressed at the non-appearance, in the will of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, of the name of his niece who kept house for him in Washington.

—From six to seven feet of snow is the average at Plymouth, (Mass). If the Pilgrim Fathers had landed in weather like this they would not have found a rock to stand on.

—Theodore Tilton thinks clergymen should have to write their sermons on stamped paper. Theodore favors extemporaneous preaching, and he consequently resorts to this unfair way of forwarding his views.

—Abbott, so notorious for magnifying the virtues and drowning the vices of the personages whom he biographizes, is engaged on a "Life of Christ. As it is impossible for him to resort to his usual style something peculiar may be looked for.

—Wendell Phillips is speaking on "The Times" in the Western cities. As he is entirely disconnected with the present or past times, and as historians are generally supposed to form more unbiased opinions when they write many years after the occurrence of the events they describe, we may charitably suppose that the great philosopher of th future will speak well.

—Thiers, the French historian, orator and statesman, and one who will take a very prominent position in the history of the middle portion of the nineteenth century, is thus described: "He is a little man, with a round head covered with silvery hair. He has bright black eyes and quick nervous movements." Nearly all of the particularly prominent Frenchmen during the last one hundred years have been little men.

—The *Northern Monthly*, which we have already spoken of as, in our opinion, the best of the monthlies, has been sent to us. Every number contains at least one article which it really does one good to read; and the March number bristles with them. "A farewell of the fig leaves" is an article which is so apt, well written and stinging, that it ought to and will create a profound sensation. And there are other articles in the same number which are as much above the ordinary magazine essays as it is. We sincerely hope that this new magazine, which displays more ability than even its foreign rivals, will never be allowed to expire for want of patronage.

PERSONAL.

—Frederick Seward was in New York on Monday.

—Mrs. H. B. Stowe is stirring up the colored people in Richmond, Va.

—One hundred dollars a verse or five pounds per line is Tennyson's pay.

—Alexander H. Stephens is residing in Boston. Queer place for him to go to we think.

—E. L. Davenport is going to act in England; he is going by way of California and Australia.

—The greatest mathematician in Europe is said to be the Italian Prime Minister Gen. Menabrea.

—Philadelphia physicianesses are well paid. One returns an income, derived from her practice of $10,000.

—Rev. Morley Punshon is going to move to America from England, in order to be able to marry his deceased wife's sister.

—Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, one of the pioneers of Missouri, died at his residence at Independence, on Sunday, aged sixty-nine years.

—Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, requests his friends not to present his name as a candidate for the Presidency. The Senator probably likes to waste his breath.

—Edwin Booth, having long been troubled by importunities to go abroad to play, seems at least to have succumbed. He will begin by playing next month in New Jersey.

—Washington is very gay with amusements. Ole Bull is there, La Grange and Brignoli are there, and so is Blind Tom, Belle Boyd too, and all of the politico-Congressional notables.

—The King of the Belgians has sent a handsome gold watch to the burgomaster of Zele, because he is hale and hearty in the possession of all his faculties and one hundred and two years old.

—Mrs. Senator Sprague thinks Andy is an ill-used man, and tells her father, the Chief Justice, and her husband, the Senator, that he has only stuck up for his rights and that they should aid him.

—Plon-Plon wants his cousin to go to war. Nothing but a good sound *successful* war will restore the popularity of the Napoleonic dynasty, says this disagreeably plain spoken cousin of the *Emperor's*.

—Carlotta is not as crazy as she was; not half. She wrote a letter to ask the Pope to pray for the soul of the ex-Emperor, and her note paper had as deep a black border to it as any note paper could have.

—Charles Dickens, whose greatest merit undoubtedly is the fact that Thackeray praised him, is getting bags ready in which to carry back to England his 20,000 pounds sterling in gold, which Americans have paid for looking at him.

—E. C. Markley, of the well known Philadelphia printing house of Crissy & Markley, died a week ago in Florida, where he had gone in search of health. Not a year ago died Mr. Crissy of the same firm, and the oldest printer in Philadelphia.

—Mr. Gladstone has abandoned the doctrines of Free Trade, and a popular movement is going on in England against it. It is stated that 15,000 tailors alone have been reduced to penury by the want of sufficient protection. If this is so in England what may we not anticipate from it here?

SOUTHERN DOINGS.

—A religious revival has been going on in the Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Ky.

—Bowling Green is to have water works and advertises for contractors to construct them.

—149,000 hogsheads is the estimated tobacco crop this year, says the Louisville *Democrat*.

—A Richmond paper thinks that the grape and wine production is soon to become a leading Virginia interest.

—Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, is styled "Paw Paw Tom." Perhaps he is considered as the father of the State or something.

—Arkansas justice is swift and strong. Three men were recently followed, overtaken at Gaines' Landing, shot and killed for stealing corn.

—Montgomery City (Mo.) had a severe rain and hail storm on the 1st inst. This is the first rain that has fallen on that place since the 4th of July, 1867.

—Carroll county, Kentucky, has a fox hound which wears the champion silver collar, and its owner has challenged all other hounds to contest its right to do so.

—The Black Crook at Atlanta cost the people of Richmond county (Ga.) $10,000. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* calls it the "great immoral exhibition."

—A St. Louisan has invented a new flying machine which he is going to test himself, by tying it on and then jumping from a balloon two thousand feet in the air.

—An Alabama newspaper publishes the names of ten white men, said to be all who voted in Perry county at the late election. Of these it accuses eight of being candidates.

—Four hundred and sixty acres of good timbered land in Mississippi within three miles of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad were sold at sheriff's sale recently for ninety one dollars.

—One hundred Germans have settled in South Carolina, twenty miles from Columbia. They are working so very quietly and energetically that the people in the neighborhood think of driving them away.

—The Kentucky farmers are hopeful again. They say that the wheat, rye and barley, although injured, are not completely killed off, and a pretty good crop may still be looked for.

—Justice though tardy is sure, and strikes men even in the third and fourth generations. The family of the great originator of our national troubles, John C. Calhoun, is reduced to penury. He is dead but he suffers in his children.

—Two men, named Hunt and Evans, indulged in a little difficulty in Franklin, Tenn., on Saturday. Evans shot Hunt in the mouth, depriving him of his teeth, his pallet and of the lower part of the back of his head. It is thought that he must die of his wound.

—A lot of little boys in Lebanon, Ky., started to roll a large log down hill, for the fun of the thing. One of the children, named Mattingly, got in front of the log just as it got started and he was rolled out flat and injured so badly that he died a couple of days afterwards.

—A Mr. Bradshawe who lives in the southern part of Missouri, set fire to the prairie grass to burn it from about his stables in order to protect them from prairie fires. After having, as he supposed, secured his property he went shooting. On his return he found his stables, barns and houses all de stroyed by the fire which he himself had kindled.

—The Kuklux Klan move about pretty much as they please in Tennessee. On Saturday night a party of about one hundred, masked and fantastically dressed, dashed through Nashville and

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868. NUMBER 66.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Petitions From Allegheny and Fayette Counties—Bills Introduced and Passed Finally—Bill Authorizing Governor to Appoint Notaries When Applied for by three Citizens—Supplement to Pittsburgh Consolidation Act—Act Vetoed by the Governor—Monongahela Valley Railroad Supplement—Pension Bill—War Damages.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, one against the act legalizing past marriages of blood relatives.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, for a bridge over the Ohio at Temperanceville.

For allowing the use of streets of Braddocks for coal cars. Also, a remonstrance against the same.

Against the consolidation act.

From McClure township against retrocession from Allegheny city.

From Tarentum against license and peddling.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BECK, of Lycoming, one for the appointment of Inspectors for Steam Boilers and for the better protection of life from explosion.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, releasing Fayette county from certain bonds executed by the County Commissioners.

Repealing prohibitory liquor law of 1867, for Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland.

PASSED FINALLY.

Extending the limits of Bridgewater, Beaver county.

Repealing the act of 1867 organizing a new judicial district out of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill relating to liabilities of Railroad Companies and Common Carriers was passed finally.

The pension bill from the House for soldiers of 1812 was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE OE REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, introduced a bill authorizing the School Board of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow sixty thousand dollars and repealing former laws.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint Notarys Public in any district when applied for by three citizens.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh Consolidation act, providing for schools in new districts.

Repealing the act for a ferry over the Monongahela at Elizabeth, Allegheny county, approved April 10th, 1867.

Empowering Margaret Fullerton, guardian of the minor children of Samuel Fullerton, deceased, of Freeport, Armstrong county, to sell real estate to the children of Wm. P. Fullerton, deceased.

Authorizing the Indiana and Westmoreland County Gas Company to increase the par value of stock.

Changing the name of the Philadelphia Gas and Coal Company.

Incorporating the McKeesport Academy and Female Seminary.

Adjourned till afternoon.

At the afternoon session the following bills were passed finally:

Legalizing bounties paid to volunteers and the bonds issued therefor in Burrill township, Armstrong county.

Authorizing the Auditors of the School Board of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, to settle the claims of said directors for services rendered.

Authorizing an additional tax in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, to pay balance of bounty due Isaac K. Woodside and Daniel Miller.

Incorporating the Consolidation Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Repealing the act authorizing supervisors in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, to levy additional taxes, approved April 2d, 1867.

Authorizing the school board of Jackson township, Greene county, to levy a special bounty tax.

Authorizing the making of new indexes of the records contained in deed books in the Recorder's office, Allegheny county, and regulating the manner in which the same shall be kept.

Fixing the representation of Allegheny city in City Councils.

Empowering Burgess and Justices of the Peace of Canonsburg, Washington county, to commit to the county jail disorderly persons in default of fine.

Supplement to an act regulating vehicle license in Pitsburgh and Allegheny City, approved March 30th, 1866, which repeals the second proviso to section first.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branches of railroad from its main line.

At the evening session the following bills were passed finally:

Extending the limits of Bridgeport borough, Beaver county.

Supplement for Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, authorizing the extension of the road from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City, Rice's Landing and West Virginia line, with lateral road.

WAR DAMAGES.

The bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to pay claims of citizens in Cumberland, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton and Bedford, for damages sustained during the rebellion, excepting claims incident to the burning of Chambersburg, was discussed till a late hour.

ACT VETOED.

The Governor has vetoed the act to incorporate the German St. Franciscus Hospital of Lawrenceville, Allegheny, on the ground that the courts have power in the premises.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Personal Explanation--The Tax on Manufactures--Bill Considered and Amended in the Senate--Mr. Van Wyck's Whisky Frauds Report. His Own Individual Affair--Freedmen's Bureau Extension--Bill to Relieve from Disabilities--Bill for Admission of Alabama Further Discussed and Recommitted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition from the citizens of Michigan, for reducing the expenses of the government and of taxation.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a petition from citizens of Illinois of similar import.

Also, a petition for the reduction excise on distilled spirits. All were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOWE presented a petition from the Legislature of Wisconsin, praying for an extension of time in relation to certain lands granted to railroads. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, asking an appropriation for harbor improvements. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. EDMUNDS rose to a personal explanation. He said a resolution was adopted by joint Committee on Retrenchment, reciting they seen with surprise a document in newspapers which purports to be a report of that Committee on the subject of frauds in the distillation of whiskey, and which, though made by a member of that Committee, was made on his own responsibility, and not authorized by them. The subject never having been referred to them. He said the Committee declared it necessary to make this explanation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the bill to establish an Assay office in Idaho.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to amend section one of the act to prevent frauds upon the revenue and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1863. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for the territory of Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. DRAKE called up the bill to release certain naval contractors, which, after discussion, went over at the expiration of the morning hour.

TAX ON MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke at length in explanation of the Committee's amendments. He offered an amendment, as an additional section, providing that after the first of April no allowance or drawback shall be made on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture on which there is no internal tax, and no claims for drawback on any article exported since June 30th, 1866, shall be allowed, unless presented to the Commissioner of Revenue within three months from the time this act takes effect. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered another amendment, as an additional section, providing that every person or corporation manufacturing by hand or machinery any description of merchandize not otherwise specifically taxed, or who shall put up for sale under their name or trade mark such articles, shall pay two dollars for every thousand dollars worth sold in excess of ten thousand, and shall return to the Assessor of Internal Revenue the amount sold in excess of ten thousand dollars, which tax shall be assessed and paid monthly, the same as other taxes.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice of an amendment restoring the tax on all sugars not produced from sorghum.

Mr. VAN WINKLE offered an amendment reducing the tax on the products of petroleum or bituminous substances one-half.

Messrs. Cameron, Sumner and Buckalew supported, and Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, and Sherman opposed the amendment, which was adopted—twenty-two against twenty.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., offered an amendment that nothing herein contained shall be construed as the repeal of any tax upon machinery or other articles which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior to the passage of this act. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment providing that, after the passage of this act, there shall be a drawback allowed of the usual amount to import duty on all lumber and materials used in the building and equipment of sailing vessels. Without action on the amendment Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. VAN WYCK'S WHISKEY REPORT.

Mr. JENCKS presented resolutions, adopted by the joint committee on retrenchment to the effect that Mr. Van Wyck's report on whiskey frauds is his own individual affair, the subject not having been referred to said Committee and not considered by them.

Objection being made, the resolution did not come before the House.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House by what regulations and in what manner frauds are detected and prevented in the printing and issue of United States postal and fractional currency. Adopted.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, asked leave to make a personal explanation in reference to the matter brought before the House by Mr. Boyer last Saturday evening, as to the bill depriving the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction under the reconstruction laws.

Mr. WOODWARD objected.

ERIE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to a donation of land to Erie, Pa., to aid in improving the harbor of Erie.

Mr. WOOD objected.

RELIEF FROM DISABILITIES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Bingham from the Committee on Reconstruction, to relieve from disabilities imposed by law upon Governor Holden, North Carolina; Governor Orr, South Carolina; Governor Brown, Georgia; General Longstreet, and others.

Mr. BINGHAM, yielding to the expression of opinion by the House in the discussion yesterday, moved to amend the bill by inserting the words, "Constitution and," so as to relieve the persons named from all disabilities imposed upon them, or either of them, by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The amendment offered by Mr. COVODE yesterday, to insert the name of John H. Gillmer, of North Carolina, was withdrawn.

The amendments offered by Messrs. FARNSWORTH and LAFLIN, to insert the names of W. B. Richardson and W. B. Rodman, were rejected.

After a lengthy debate a motion by Mr. SCHENCK, that the bill and amendments be recommitted, with instructions to report the same back with a brief statement in each case of the reasons of the Committee for recommending relief from disabilities of the persons now named in the bill, or whose names the Committee may hereafter insert, was adopted.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House at half past two proceeded with the regular business of the morning hour, the consideration of the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau in existence one year from July, 1868.

Mr. ADAMS, member of Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, addressed the House against the bill, occupying the morning hour.

The bill then went over till to-morrow.

ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Alabama.

Mr. BOYER spoke against the bill.

Mr. LOAN declared he could not support the bill and gave some reasons for the vote he proposed to give.

Mr. BECK, on behalf of himself and Mr. Brooks, minority members of the Reconstruction Committee, read the views of the minority, giving many reasons why the bill should not pass.

Mr. WOOD addressed the House briefly in opposition to the bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, rising at the Clerk's desk, said: MR. SPEAKER—After a full examination of the returns from Alabama, I am satisfied that to force a vote on this bill, and admit the State against law, while there is a deficiency of twenty odd thousand against it, would not be doing such justice in legislation as would be expected by the people. That being the case, I move that the bill be recommitted.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. POLAND introduced a substitute, which was also referred.

PATENT OFFICE FUNDS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that funds under the control of the Patent Office, after paying expenses, shall from time to time be paid into the Treasury, and reducing the fees. Adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Several Executive communications, of no general interest, were presented, including a recommendation for an appropriation of $35,400 for the improvement of the harbor at Michigan city.

REMONSTRANCES FROM SOLDIERS.

Mr. MUNGEN presented several protests from about one hundred Union soldiers of Ohio, against the bill introduced by Senator Wilson in relation to bounties, &c.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented a number of similar remonstrances.

TOLEDO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. ASHLEY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the condition of the Custom House and Postoffice at Toledo, and whether the present building should not be sold and a new one erected. Adopted.

Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—In addition to the fifty thousand bushels of corn which arrived at St. Louis on Saturday last from Havana on the Illinois river, *en route* for New York and Liverpool, via. New Orleans, fifty thousand bushels more are now loading at Bath and Beardstown, on the same river, destined for New York and Boston by the same route. Mr. Hale of Hale, Jones & Co., owners of part of the corn from Havana, will accompany the cargo, and fully test the route, as to its safety and advantages, if any, and report his observation.

—The 5 P.M. (of Monday) passenger train from Nashville, when near Woods' station, sixteen miles below the city, came in contact with a tree which had fallen across the track. The engine, tender, express and baggage cars were completely smashed. The prssenger cars were thrown off the track but not injured. Clarence McMurray, fireman, and Thomas Hilburn, engineer, were killed. William Taylor, conductor, was slightly injured. No other casualties occurred.

—The freshet in New York State has caused great damage. The aqueduct at Crescent has been sweept away, carrying with it thirty canal boats. At Schenectady the bridges have also been swept away, and the destruction of property is immense. The Hoosick, Renssallaer and Saratoga railroad bridge, near Waterford, is destroyed. The water is now receding.

—The Globe Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis has brought suit in the United States District Court at that city against William M. McPherson, owner of the steamer White Cloud No. 2, for twenty-four thousand dollars, amount of insurance paid on the cargo lost by the sinking of the boat about a year ago, the Company claiming that the steamer was sunk entirely through the negligence and incompetency of her officers.

—After the adjournment of the Republican ratification meeting Monday night, at Memphis, while the storm was raging, some four hundred negroes marched through the streets discharging firearms and yelling like demons, causing great consternation. About twice the number marched out on another street proceeding in the same manner. No attempt was made to arrest them and many feared another riot had broken out.

—St. Patrick's day was celebrated in Nashville, Tennessee, with unusual enthusiasm. Almost the entire Irish population participated. They were addressed at the Catholic Cathedral by Bishop Faher, who warmly urged them to discharge their duties as citizens and Irishmen in full sympathy with their oppressed brethern in Ireland. The celebration closed with a ball last night.

—The Missouri Wrecking Company has entered suit in the Circuit Court at St. St. Louis against Wm. Smith, Isaac D. Falkerson, Thomas C. Stevens and Charles C. Ferguson, Insurance agents at St. Louis, for about four thousand five hundred dollars, a balance claimed to be due for raising the Mollie Dosier, which was sunk near Council Bluffs, Iowa, in October, 1866.

—The water in the Susquehanna at Harrisburg yesterday had risen seventeen feet above low water mark and was still rising. It was feared that the large boom at Williamsport would give way. The greatest damage will be on the north and west branch of the Susquehanna. Three or four bridges on the north branch have already been carried away together with thousands of feet of lumber.

—The President has nominated John Hancock, of Philadelphia, brother of Major General Hancock, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, in place of General Steadman resigned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Debate in the English House of Commons on Irish Reform—Fenian Interference in the Army—Ordination of Bishops Proclaimed by the Pope—A Napoleonic Pamphlet—Political Riot on the Island of Madeira—Public Meeting Law in France.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN INFLUENCE IN THE ARMY.

LONDON March 17.—Recent developments lead to the belief that the attempt of the Fenians to induce the soldiers of the regular army to forsake their allegiance and join the ranks of the Fenian organization are not relaxed, but still carried on in Ireland, England and Scotland.

A man named Mahon, said to be the Fenian military organizer, has been arrested in this city, charged with having endeavored to swear in soldiers, stationed here, as Fenians. It is rumored that Mahon's efforts were not unattended with some success, and that evidence can be produced at his trial to show that disaffection prevails to an alarming degree in some Irish regiments.

IRISH REFORM DEBATE.

LONDON, March 17.—Midnight.—The House of Commons again went into Committee this evening and resumed the debate on the resolution of Mr. Maguire relative to the reform in Ireland.

In the House of Commons last night, the debate on Irish reform was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. [illegible], member from Galway, rose in support of Mr. Maguire's resolutions, and denounced the long continued English misgovernment of Ireland. Of this there seemed to be no end, for now, when the Irish people asked for reform in the Land and Church and in Educational systems, the Ministry evaded their demands and offered them other changes which they did not want. He denied that there were any persons among the Roman Catholic clergy who favored the present system of National Schools.

Mr. Gladstone, for the first time in this debate, gave his views on questions at issue. He said Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise and should be encouraged by every possible means in making improvements on their farms. As to the Church establishment, it was the duty of the Ministers of the Crown to mark out and submit a definite plan for the treatment of that subject, and meanwhile Parliament should lose no time in doing something itself in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained hopes that the Ministry fully realized the gravity of the crisis. It was vain to rely on time as a cure for the evil. Seven hundred years had thus been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia were contented, and the great reason for their content was that they possessed the fruits of their own labor and enjoyed civil and religious equality; but in Ireland the discontent was wide and deep. The alleged material prosperity of Ireland was proof of this, for notwithstanding the improving condition of the country, as described by some of the gentlemen who had preceded him, no one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain at the same time of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depopulation of Ireland by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the country. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this question their early and earnest attention.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review, one by one, the measures of relief which the Ministry had proposed for Ireland. The only one he approved was that for political reform. He said in 1845 the adoption of a bill for the relief of Irish tenants was urgently pressed by Sir Robert Peel, but without success, and all efforts made since that time to carry similar measures had failed. He deprecated an inquiry into the Irish church establishment. It was well known that the system was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excuses for delay in this matter, given by the Government, and his speech closed with an eloquent appeal to the House to take immediate action.

Mr. D'Israeli followed. He commenced by saying he had reason to deplore his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of seven hundred years standing had to be settled, a supernatural emergency, if the ministry which preceeded that of Lord Derby had neglected these wrongs of ages. He went on to combat the arguments of Mr. Gladstone against five of the six measures embraced in the government plan for the relief of Irish grievances. He denied that the action of the Fenian organization controlled events or affected the plans of the Ministry. The Fenian outrages should prompt no measure and hasten no policy. The members of the House, he hoped, were not alarmed by the speeches of men who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches, some for Ireland and some for the Irish. The Church establishment was not satisfactory, but why should they unsettle a system which had been in operation three hundred years, under the influence of a panic. He declared, if pressed to an issue on the question, the Government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too many measures of violence, too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measure could be called conciliatory which outraged the rights of a million and a half of men. D'Israeli concluded by assuring that the House and the Ministry were disposed to consider all questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland, and all they ask for was time.

Mr. Maguire's resolution was withdrawn and the debate ended.

PORTUGAL.

POLITICAL RIOT AT MADEIRA.

LISBON, March 17.—A serious political riot occurred in the Island of Madeira on the 5th inst. A mob attacked one of the candidates for the Portugese Cortes. The military were called out and fired upon the people, but the latter persisted and drove their victim to the sea, where he was compelled to take refuge on board a vessel off the shore.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEONIC PAMPHLET.

A new French pamphlet, seeking to establish the claims of the Napoleonic dynasty to popular origin, is announced shortly to appear. Its authorship is ascribed to the Emperor Napoleon.

PUBLIC MEETING LAW.

PARIS, March 17—*Evening*—The Corps Legislatif to-day adopted an amendment to the new law on public meetings, which allows political meetings to be held before the election of members for General Councils.

PROMOTION DENIED.

LONDON, March 17.—The promotion to the Senate of M. Schneider, President of the French Legislative body, is denied.

ADVICE REJECTED.

PARIS, March 17.—The Papal Government has rejected the advice of the Emperor for the pacification of Italy.

ITALY.

ORDINATION OF BISHOPS.

ROME, March 17.—The recent ordination of the Bishops of Louisville, Erie and Buffalo is publicly proclaimed by the Pope.

FINANCE AMD COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 17.—*Evening*—Consols 93 @93¼; 5-20s 72; Illinois Central 89¼; Erie 45 3-4.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—*Evening*—U. S. Bonds 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—*Evening*—Cotton closed dull; middling Uplands 10¼, Orleans 10¾; sales 8000 bales. Manchester market dull. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Tallow declined to 44s. Spirits Petroleum 1s. 2d., refined steady at 1s. 3d. Sugar 25s. 6d. Linseed Cakes advanced to £10 15s.

ANTWERP, March 17.—*Evening*—Petroleum closed active at 1 franc higher; standard white 44 francs.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST.

Great Destruction of Property at Chicago, St. Louis and Other Points.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

—Monday afternoon the weather at Chicago was uncomfortably warm, the thermometer rising to ninety-two degrees in the shade. During the night a furious rain storm burst forth, accompanied by the most severe gale that has been known for many months. The damage caused by the gale is considerable. Several buildings in different parts of the city were blown down. The machine shops of the Chicago and Rock Island road suffered severely. The blacksmith shop, a building two hundred feet long, built of brick, was entirely demolished. The machine shop was also much damaged, several hundred feet of the wall being blown down. The station engine house and other buildings were also considerably damaged. It is reported that forty other buildings in the vicinity of the machine shops were more or less damaged by the gale. It is not possible to estimate the loss with any degree of certainty. That of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad cannot be less than $100,000. Some damage was done to railroad lines centering here, but nothing that will cause serious trouble.

—The storm at St. Louis did considerable damage to the steamers at the levee. The Storm had her chimneys blown down, and the Adelia's were badly twisted. The Sam Girty was blown entirely across the river, and a barge, with three hundred thousand feet of lumber, was carried down stream. The Elk Horn's chimneys were blown down and her upper works badly damaged. The Columbian also lost her chimneys and had her roof badly broken. The Belle of Pike, thirty miles above here, received the full force of the wind. Her chimneys were blown overboard, her pilot house smashed, and her cabin a good deal twisted. Several other boats were more or less injured. The damage to boats will probably amount to ten or fifteen thousand dollars. In the city there was also considerable havoc done. The St. Ann Asylum and Widow's Home lost a gable, the Pacific Railroad Depot lost part of its roof, the Sacred Heart Convent had a gable blown down, the roof of Peck's planing mill was blown off, several dwelling houses unroofed, walls blown down, fences and trees leveled, and lumber yards razed. At Gray's Summit, on the Pacific Railroad, fifty miles west of the city, a frame house, containing a number of people, was raised from its foundation and moved several yards without material injury to itself or inmates. The storm was very severe, and we shall probably hear of much damage in the country and to steamers on the different rivers. The storm came from the southwest.

—About twelve o'clock on Monday night Louisville, Ky., was visited by a most terrific storm of wind and rain, destroying property and creating alarm among the people. Along the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad the storm was very severe. The wind blew a perfect gale, tearing down telegraph lines, uprooting trees, carrying away fences and doing other serious damage.

—A hurricane prevailed Monday night at Memphis, Tenn., and did considerable damage among the shipping. The Lady Gay and Commercial had their chimneys blown down, the former falling across Harmstad's wharf-boat, damaging it considerably. The Emperor, coming down, had her pilot-house blown off. A car standing on the track at Collierville was blown off.

—A terrific storm swept through Pana, Illinois, Monday night, blowing down twelve or fifteen business houses, besides a number of dwellings, barns, &c., carrying off large quantities of lumber. The damage to property is estimated at from sixty to seventy thousand dollars.

A tremendous hurricane visited the town of Chatham, Illinois, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, ten miles north of Springfield, Monday night, carrying off the roof of the Railroad depot and making a complete wreck of the structure. A considerable amount of damage was also caused in the village. The damage will exceed $20,000.

—The draw of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island was blown down on Monday night, breaking in two. One man was killed. This accident will not make a material difference of time in getting trains over the bridge, as the draw can be repaired by the time the repairs of the damage caused by the flood are made.

—A heavy rain fell throughout Central Missouri and Kansas on Monday, and a violent thunder and lightning, and rain and wind storm swept over St. Louis, prostrating all the telegraph lines, blowing down chimneys and fences and doing considerable damage to steamers at the levee.

—The Mexican Congress has adjourned. Many points of legislation were left undecided, and the railroad concession has not been discussed. It is feared that the English railroad contractors will be deprived of their rights, and the road be seized by other parties. It is thought that the proposition for a new road between Vera Cruz and Puebla will not be carried. The general situation of affairs is unsatisfactory, and fears of trouble are universal. Incendiary fires, robberies, and murders, are frequent in the capital, and the streets of the city are unsafe at night.

—The charter election at Marysville, California, on Monday, resulted in the success of the Republicans.

THE CAPITAL.

Pardon Filed in Court--Navy Gazette--Government Expenditures -- Miantonamah Pleasure Excursion--Indian Affairs --Valuable Sword Stolen--Health of Thaddeus Stevens Improved.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1868.

A PARDON FILED.

The Supreme Court of the United States allowed a pardon granted by the President to be filed in a case from New Mexico, in which the petitioner lost his property under the confiscation act.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Capt. Andrew Brisson has been relieved from command of the United States steamer Michigan and placed on waiting orders. Commander J. E. Jonett has been ordered to the command of the Michigan.

Advices from St. Thomas show that the yellow fever has again broken out on board the United States squadron. Ensign Ford died January 24th.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Documents sent to Congress to-day show the Government paid $826,230 for telegrams to and from the Pacific coast since the completion of the line, and that the expense of the trip of the Miantonomah to Europe was $171,367, being simply ordinary expenses as a cruiser.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hampton B. Denman, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the Northern Superintendency, has arrived from Omaha, and reports everything quiet and peaceful among the Indians.

General Kit Carson, accompanied by Governor Hunt, of Colorado, and a delegation of the Ute Indians, left for their homes last week, having accomplished the object of their visit, which included the making of a treaty between the Ute tribes and the Government.

The Sacs and Foxes, of Kansas, the Pottawatomies, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks, still have delegations in Washing engaged in business with the Indian Bureau.

SWORD STOLEN FROM PATENT OFFICE.

Last night a sword on exhibition at the Patent Office, worth ten or fifteen thousand dollars, was stolen. It was presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to Commander Biddle of the Navy, many years ago, and was studded with diamonds.

MILITARY RESERVATION.

The President has ordered a reservation of twelve square miles at Camp Ellis, on the East Fork of the Gelatin River, a tributary of the Missouri in Montana, for military purposes.

NOMINATION.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Franklin Haven for Assistant Treasurer.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The health of Thad. Stevens this week is better than prior to the commencement of the present session of Congress.

HON. JAMES BROOKS

Of New York, has been confined to his room nearly all week by sickness.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gen. Turner, United States Commissary, made the following awards on Monday: Five hundred barrels mess pork, twenty-four dollars; twenty thousand pounds bacon, clear sides, fourteen cents; twenty thousand pounds of ham, sixteen and three-fourth cents; five hundred barrels triple extra flour, thirteen dollars.

—Another conspiracy has been discovered against Juarez, President of Mexico. It is also reported that Marquez was about to institute an expedition against the Republic. Several foreigners had been arrested and an American ordered to leave the city of Mexico. Diaz is spoken of as Minister to the United States.

—Notwithstanding a severe rain storm at Detroit, Michigan, yesterday, the various Irish societies turned out in strong force. The procession was larger than any of former years. The ceremonies closed with a festival at Morrill Hall, Mr. John Savage addressing a numerous assemblage of the Fenian Brotherhood.

—While the shippers and carriers on the Lakes are in controversey about who shall pay shortage, the Mississippi Valley Transportation or Barge Company, at St. Louis, are issuing through bills of lading to New York and Boston for grain in bulk at lower rates of freight, all shortage to be accounted for by the carriers.

—At the Sheriff's sale of steamers of the New York Mail Company, recently, the Guiding Star was sold for $117,000, to H. Webb, for his California line; the morning Star for $25,000, to C. K. Garrison; the Monterey, with coal on board, for $62,000, to C. K. Garrison; the Mariposa for $50,000. to H B. Cromwell.

—The State Senate of Missouri, on Monday, promptly agreed to the House amendments to the Iron Mountain and the Southwest Pacific Railroad bills. The railroad legislation will probably be finished this week, and the Legislature adjourn in a few days.

—A westward bound train on the Milwaukee and Prairie Duchein Railway ran into a culvert near Madison, Wisconsin, on Monday night. A man named Howe, of Grundy, Iowa, had his leg broken and others were slightly injured.

—A dispatch from Denver, Colorado, says that Governor Evans was unanimously elected President of the Denver Pacific Railway Company. Negotiations are nearly perfected by which the completion of the road will be assured this year.

—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in New York city with more than usual unanimity by the Irish citizens. The processions there and in Brooklyn were long and imposing, and the streets were crowded with people.

—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated at St. Louis by a general turnout of Irish societies, addresses, &c., and the Knights of St. Patrick held their annual banquet at the Southern Hotel at night.

—St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated in Chicago by a procession composed of the different benevolent and other civic societies and by banquets at the principal hotels.

—The Irish citizens of San Francisco celebrated the anniversary of St. Patrick's Day with a civic and military procession, public meeting and banquet.

—Admirals Farragut left Naples on the 16th for Rome. He was escorted to the railway station by prominent citizens.

—Minister Romero is straining every nerve to restore the Mexican National credit.

—The Georgia election will commence on the 20th of April and continue four days.

—William Moran, an editor, committed suicide at Orizaba, Mexico.

—Secretary Seward has returned to Washington from Auburn, N. Y.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE RIGHT OF EXPATRIATION.

In the text of the new treaty, which Mr. BANCROFT has negotiated with the North German Confederation—setting forth with precision the terms upon which citizens of either power may expatriate themselves and become invested with all the rights and responsibilities of another and undivided allegiance—we find nothing to warrant the extraordinary statement which accompanied the first telegraphic report per cable of its negotiation at Berlin. The telegram of the 25th ult. specified that the German emigrating must first obtain leave for that purpose from his government, which permission should be duly registered. Basing their criticisms upon this very objectionable feature, the leading American press denounced the treaty at once and protested against its ratification by the Senate. The correct text of the treaty is since received and not only shows that this objection had no true foundation, but that its simple and well-guarded provisions will inaugurate, and successfully establish as an international principle, a right for which the United States have contended for half a century, the right of the citizen to divest himself, under the forms of law, of his natural allegiance and to adopt another at his pleasure. A fruitful source of private annoyance and of public embarrassment is thus removed, so far as our German born citizens are concerned, and we have reason to hope that the example of Prussia will, in due time, be followed by Great Britain and other European powers, and that what we may call the American doctrine will soon be adopted in the law of Nations.

By this treaty, the German immigrant who [illegible] of the United States, acquires an absolute release from all the obligations of allegiance to the land of his birth. This carries no exemption from liability for criminal offences committed before his immigration, but in all other respects is an unconditional dismission from the liabilities of his original citizenship. For the first time in the world's history, it is received as a provision of international law that, by pursuing the reasonable and easy methods prescribed by a treaty agreement, a citizen may divest himself of the last shred of the old feudal obligations of his nativity, and adopting another allegiance, becomes as fully a citizen of another land as if native-born. The [illegible] a citizen always a citizen of German birth gives [illegible] ed duty to his adopted land. In peace he may now revisit, if he wishes, the spot of his birth, without the risk of being held as a German still to any civil or military obligations, and in war he is recognized only as an American, even if that war be against his own Fatherland. This is certainly a very long step in the advancing march of social and personal freedom.

Our own government has hitherto, reluctantly and as it were upon compulsion, accepted the [illegible] citizenship. Not a year has gone by since the nineteenth century came in, that our statesmen have neglected to protest against that doctrine as inapplicable to the peculiar position and needs of our new Republic and as at variance with the spirit of advancing civilization. The freedom of our institutions, the demands of our broad and fertile territories which even in the earlier days expanded before the eyes of the fathers into more than half a continent of undeveloped wealth, awaiting and inviting the progress of population, the manifest success which already attended this wonderful experiment of a pure Democracy, representative only so far as required by the expansion of its area, with the immense gulf, wider than the Atlantic, but as easily crossed, which separated liberty in America, personal and political, from feudal serfdom and popular degradation in Europe, these were the incentives to immigration and supplied the reasons for our opposition to the received dogma of Europe. We held it as a relic of middle-age barbarism, and have always avowed our hostility to its acknowledgment here. The enforcement of the right of American citizenship, quite as much as the commercial and political jealousies of the day, occasioned the war of 1812 with Great Britain, which, in fact, ended without any explicit concession of the American doctrine. It is true that England has never since enforced her claim to the inalienable allegiance of her expatriated citizens, but she has never expressly surrendered the right as she then understood and maintained it. And it is not two years since Prussia, which now abandons the doctrine forever, enforced it against us even to the extent of forcibly reclaiming naturalized Americans, born citizens of Prussia, from the decks of our own vessels, and under the "protecting folds" of our flag in her seaports. And so with all the nations of Europe, from the establishment of our Republic up to the hour when Prussia signed the treaty now before the Senate. Every power in Christendom has enforced the old feudal law and the United States, always protesting, always acquiesced, from sheer inability to enforce her true policy against the world.

All that is now changed. The two powers uniting in the support of the [illegible]nal principle of Personal Liberty, will [illegible] influence which must be [illegible] other nations, and we [illegible]ope that the present [illegible] adopted by other [illegible]lly engrafted upon [illegible] e everything to [illegible] this triumph. [illegible]liberty to the [illegible]nd they will [illegible]y these bles- [illegible] the Republ- [illegible]ct any of [illegible] wish to [illegible] to us. [illegible]ons the [illegible] never

AN UNPROFITABLE PUNCTILIO.

Secretary SEWARD contends that our objection to the exercise by England of her right, under the state of facts then existing, to concede the privileges of belligerency to the Confederate States, is one that we cannot abandon without prejudice to our national honor. Yet he does not undertake to deny that the Federal power at an early hour in the rebellion yielded to necessity, and under that compulsion, the inevitable requirements of the situation, also acknowledged the rebel title to all the privileges and immunities of belligerency.

Had we maintained this outbreak to be only an insurrection, every prisoner captured, of whatever rank, would have been liable to summary trial, before court martial, and punishment as a traitor taken in arms. Reprisals would have followed, and the rebellion would instantly have become a repetition of the indiscriminate butcheries with which the internal commotions of Mexico shock the humanity of the world. In short, for this and other good reasons, both practical and technical, we were forced to grant to our "wayward sisters" a regular position under the laws of international warfare. The Secretary's point has therefore no substantial weight, for, offended as we might have been at England's unfriendly haste to anticipate our own acknowledgement, her official action was in due time abundantly justified.

Why then waste words in bootless controversy upon a technical point which serves only to embarrass the adjustment of every material matter in dispute, which is to-day awaiting our acceptance? Can the Secretary specify a dollar of damage done by rebel privateers sailing from British ports, before our own official recognition of the war-power of the rebels? He may say, and with truth, this only, that England's "hasty" recognition was powerfully instrumental in [illegible]ing the Federal Government to follow [illegible] countrymen. But can he satisfy his own [illegible] the world that, had England [illegible] forborne that recogni[illegible] entirely [illegible] right, our own government would have found itself able to quell the rebellion, simply and legally as a rebellion, without yielding its claim to the higher category of a regular belligerent?

In all questions of etaics, politics or public duty, domestic or international, let us maintain only what is right. And, whenever right, we trust no American, statesman or citizen, will be found false to his country's claims. Let us at all times accept the truly American idea, so practically wise, which prefers the substance to the [illegible] and contents itself with reaping words unprofitably in spinning [illegible] time or nice points with opponents who [illegible] make quite as good a show as ourselves in logic and law, and whose side of the controversy is that which concurs with our own highest National interests. For nothing is more evident that in future years America should be free to claim, undisputed, precisely that sovereign right for which England now contends.

[illegible] is, simply and properly, only one of law, not of feeling. If the first be against us, it is our duty and our interest to yield it, and we can comfort our wounded pride by remembering that we have, by that concession of the international principle, a most effective means of gratifying the outraged sentiment in future retaliation. Conceding that principle (and we can find no law to defend it,) it shields us in coming years, when, if we unwisely choose to remain vindictive, we can retort with her own policy, upon the unfriendly power. We have a higher motive than that, in securing the broadest expression of the rights of a sovereign power. The most absolute freedom of nations in this respect is the true policy for America, and we are crippling ourselves in the false position which Secretary SEWARD seems resolute to maintain.

The satisfactory settlement of the present affair with England is practically within our reach. We urge its immediate adjustment, as a matter only inferior in importance to reconstruction and impeachment. The delay has thus far proved beneficial, for the discussion has been temperate and dignified, and the solid English common sense has slowly but decisively been led to acknowledge the substantial merit of our claims. But now the solution which two great nations sincerely desire, upon a basis mutually satisfactory, hangs upon a hair, fatally imperilled by a mere punctilio. Nothing can be more absurd than this, were it not so dangerous to interests of really vital importance. The discussion has matured itself to a point where further delays can result in no good to either party, and may cause fresh and injurious complications. The new British Ministry is committed as squarely as its predecessors to the main principle under discussion, and will adhere to it. But it substantially admits, as facts, the deficiency of England's neutrality laws and her own remissness in their execution. Without this, she would not entertain our reclamations for an instant. This is all we need ask; it is all we can hope to sustain. Why should not Congress, then, recognize and control the situation, by quickening the hesitating diplomacy of our Fabian Secretary, into an early and wise decision, improving the ripe opportunity in the true interests, present and remote, of the United States as a first-rate power, and of exactly that "national honor" for which he is so needlessly solicitous?

How profound the obedient reverence in which the Judiciary is held by the Democracy! And how consistently they manifest their respect for the ermine! For example, in the Ohio Senate, last week, a Democratic majority unseated a Republican and admitted his competitor, on the strength of forty votes cast for the former by citizens more than half white, but yet showing a admixture of blood—plump in the teeth of repeated decisions by the Supreme Court of the State, establishing the clear constitutional right of these citizens to suffrage. Constitutions and Courts are nowhere, when that party sees its advantage, and yet they have the assurance to talk to us!

In the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention of 1860, Mr. MORROW B. LOWRY, of Erie, acting in behalf of the supporters of Mr. SIMON CAMERON, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee, consisting of three members, to frame an Electoral ticket, to nominate the entire delegation from the Commonwealth to the National Convention at Chicago, and binding the delegation so appointed to cast an unanimous vote for Mr. CAMERON as the candidate for the Presidency. The adoption of this resolution was strenuously resisted by all the friends of Mr. ANDREW G. CURTIN, in that body, ourselves among the number. After a protracted and warm struggle, the respective districts were allowed to select their own delegates and electors. A separate resolution was then carried through instructing the delegates to vote as a unit for Mr. CAMERON.

When the delegation met at Chicago the effect of this resolution was brought under consideration. Mr. ANDREW H. REEDER, from the Eleventh district, insisted that the delegation was under obligations to go in a solid body for Mr. CAMERON. Considering that Mr. CAMERON, at that time, had very few supporters in that district; that the other three delegates from it were all opposed to Mr. CAMERON; that in that opposition they reflected truly the wishes of their constituents; and that Mr. REEDER had been made one of the delegates solely on the ground of personal courtesy, his position was peculiarly offensive. Mr. DAVID WILMOT, one of the delegates at large, and also warmer friend of Mr. CAMERON, took the opposite and just view. He held that the district delegates not receiving their appointment from the State Convention, were not amenable to its instructions. This view prevailed, and the delegation did not vote as a unit for Mr. CAMERON. We happen to know that if the decision of the delegation, as to the force and effect of the instructions of the State Convention, had been the other way, the result would have worked no change in the sentiments or votes of the delegates who did not prefer Mr. CAMERON for President. [illegible] Republican State Convention [illegible] the friends of Mr. [illegible] had a very large majority, fairly indicative of the well-earned popularity of that gentleman with the Republican m[illegible] His chief supporters in this body were members [illegible] Convention of 1860. Yet they brought for[illegible] carried through, a resolution empowering the Chairman of the delegation in the National Convention to cast the whole number of votes for Mr. CURTIN for the Vice Presidency. In adopting a rule they had denounced as wrong, if not infamous, these gentlemen put themselves in a false position, and clearly invaded the rights of the minority. *This resolution is not binding on the delegation.* [illegible] has been our ground from the origin of this controversy in the party, and we shall maintain it to the end, no matter what temporary advantages we or our associates might gain by accepting the other view.

Mr. THOMAS M. MARSHALL signalized himself in the State Convention of 1860 by resisting the resolution of instructions when pressed upon that body. He earned equal honor by resisting it in the late Convention. There was a noble manliness in his attitude on each of these occasions, and strictly accordant with the impulses of his generous nature.

We fail to see any good reasons assigned for the passage of the bill admitting Alabama in contravention of the terms of the Reconstruction laws. Every argument presented as justifying this special exception from the obligations of those laws, is only an argument why the majority principle should have been restored prior to the election, and a rebuke to the Senate for its delay in acting upon the House bill re-establishing that principle. It was a great mistake in the original law to require the votes of a majority of the registration, but it was a mistake which we deliberately committed and we cannot, with propriety, take advantage of it now. And we are confident that such will be the opinion of the Senate. If Alabama has rejected her opportunity, let her wait. She will be the sufferer, far more than the loyal Union. When she realizes that her unreconstructed rebels have no longer a hope, either from their friend at the White House, or from the Northern Democracy, she will hasten to accept any terms that Congress may offer, and she will thank our generosity in granting to her a second opportunity, to accept the reconstruction which she has once refused. Nor do we desire to see a mischievous precedent set before the other Southern States. Let it be understood that restoration is certain, no matter how their elections result, and every State, of the nine yet to pronounce upon their new constitutions, will witness the safe protest of a rebellious majority. One need reflect but for a moment upon the awkward complications that would follow, to see clearly the indiscretion of such an interference as is now proposed for Alabama.

As the Managers of Impeachment are to be entitled to three days, after the coming in of the President's answer on the 23d, for the preparation of their replication, the trial is not likely to commence in regular course until the 26th. It is already evident that the accused will make a strenuous claim for a further allowance of time after the replication is filed. His counsel will be encouraged to make this demand by the action of the Senate on Friday, in qualifying its designation of the time for proceeding with the trial, with the condition "unless good reasons appear for a further delay." They should not be misled in this respect; a further delay can be secured only upon good reasons assigned therefor, and they need not count upon an additional hour to be extorted from the timidity or from the indulgence of any faltering Republican Senators. If that be what they rely upon, they will find themselves "reckoning without the host."

Mr. SHERMAN startled the Senate, the other day, by exclaiming, "I warn the Senate that I have this day received information which threatens our whole financial system." But, thus far, no intimation of the character of this information has transpired.

We trust that there may be no sufficient reason for the apprehension of disturbances in Tennessee, which seemed to be generally entertained at Washington on Saturday. Yet the well known discretion and cool judgment of Gen. Thomas forbid the idea that he would have telegraphed the existence of any danger, unless he considered his suspicions to have some foundation. Whatever may be the facts, we should hesitate to charge Mr. Johnson with complicity in any such folly as would be a rebel outbreak in his interest, at that distance from Washington. The rancorous hates and the tendency to violence as between the loyal and rebel citizens have survived the war, and still burn more fiercely in Tennessee than in any other State of the South, and the disturbances which are apprehended are far more likely to be due rather to the causes we have mentioned, than to any plots or even kindly wishes in behalf of a man, who, in his own State to-day, more than in any other quarter of the South, is detested by the one class and despised by the other. No general conspiracy in his behalf extending, as intimated, into several States, could be concealed even for a week, from detection by the military authorities. If any *coup* were really to be attempted by the President's friends, its theatre will be nearer the Capitol, and at the worst can only be a guerrilla dash. For anything of that kind, it is understood that General Grant is fully prepared.

The rumors from Tennessee, of anticipated danger to the public peace, are undoubtedly occasioned by the increasing audacity of a secret rebel organization in [illegible] State, spreading perhaps into Kentucky, and styling itself the "Kuk-Lux-Klan." This organization, in its treasonable objects and the desparate violence of its rebel sympathies, is the twin-brother of the "Order of the Golden Circle" to which our copperhead Democracy were so partial during the war. With the first indications of its existence a few months since, the belief was generally entertained that without any aim to control general politics, its especial object was rather to perpetrate outrages on individual Union [illegible] state their operations have become so extensive and [illegible] as to inspire a more alarming belief. The Memphis [illegible] of the 11th, noticing their appearance in that vicinity, says:

We take it that the rebel order of the Knights of the Golden Circle have been resitten in this form to attempt again their devilish [illegible] of arousing neighboring strife and civil wa[illegible] Their history in Middle Tennessee, so far, has be[illegible] a carnival of blood and outrage, and the overawing and defiance of law. Effectual measures should at once be taken to put a stop to this secret organization of enemies of society and mankind. Appearing here at first in the form of rebel nonsense and gasconade, it may hereafter assumea more serious aspect, threatening the peace of the city and country.

Connecticut holds her State election on the 6th of April. The vote will be close, and its result doubtful. The State vibrates from one party to the other in alternate years, by majorities of less than one thousand. While we believe that the Republican ticket, headed by MARSHALL JEWELL for Governor, has at least an equal chance for winning the day, it should be remembered that either result will have little or no political significance in a national point of view. Our friends may maintain their ground and yet lose the State, which went Democratic last year. Encouraged by New Hampshire, and reinvigorated by the "back-bone" displayed at Washington, we have a strong hope that Connecticut will resume her former place among the loyal friends of the Union.

New Hampshire politicians of both parties, before the election, canvassed the State and published their estimates of the vote to be given, and the Republicans were within fifty of their own actual vote, while they put the Democracy about five hundred too high. But the Democratic figures were sadly out of the way, claiming for themselves two hundred votes more, and for the Republicans five thousand five hundred and thirty less than were subsequently polled. Our friends estimated the total vote at only four hundred and fifty less than were cast, while the Democratic estimate fell five thousand short. We shall consider the New Hampshire Republican figures as entitled to great confidence hereafter.

Gen. HANCOCK is ordered to report at Washington immediately. It is understood that he is to be placed in command of the new Atlantic Military Division. Whatever may be the nature of the President's plans and expectations, we are curious to see whether Gen. HANCOCK—the splendor of whose war record only makes our regret the more painful for his complete failure as a civil administrator—will be found willing to tarnish the lustre of distinguished services for the Union in lending himself now to the dangerous uses of a falling and desperate man.

There is an attempt in certain Democratic quarters to influence the official action of Chief Justice CHASE in the Impeachment trial, by telegraphing to all points of the country the existence of a movement to bring him out as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This, as a political manœuvre, has never before been matched in "cheek" or in transparent absurdity. Their bribes and their arguments will alike fail in reaching his judgment or his integrity.

After a complicated and lingering illness of several months duration, our respected fellow-citizen Colonel JOHN P. GLASS, late Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, departed this life at his residence, in the Sixth ward, at an early hour this morning. The deceased was widely known, and his death will be mourned by his many warm personal friends and admirers throughout the entire State.

—Immense quantities of cotton are shipped East via the Evansville and Cincinnati railroads. Two extra trains have been over this road every day during the past month. The freight and passenger trade on this road is much greater in proportion to its length than that of the O. and M. road.

RATIFYING THE NOMINATIONS.

An immense gathering of the Republicans of Philadelphia was had on Thursday evening last. The nominations made by the late State Convention were enthusiastically ratified, its resolutions were received with the heartiest approbation, and its recommendation of GRANT and CURTIN was eagerly endorsed. The Convention was addressed by Gov. CURTIN, Hon. G. A. GROW, Senator NYE, of Nevada, and other distinguished speakers. From the remarks of Gov. CURTIN, who was received with prolonged applause, we extract the following:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I could scarcely lay claim to the ordinary emotions of a man did I fail to feel complimented by such reception as that which you have so graciously extended to me; and indeed I feel that I have been highly complimented by the action of the convention of the Republican party of Pennsylvania which met in this city during the present week.

Having accepted the invitation extended to me, I am here to-night to acknowledge my appreciation of the partiality of that convention towards myself. It may not be inappropriate for me to remark that it was long anticipated that the Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania, at the first opportunity, would give fitting expression to the grateful sentiments which well up from the hearts of this people towards the greatest soldier of the age, and would nominate Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

The action of the convention in this particular finds a prompt and cordial response in the head and the heart of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania, and it only requires the usual formula of conventional State nominations, and the action of the National Convention of this great party, to place Gen. Grant before the people, and then the formula of an election to place him in the Presidential chair. [Applause.] It is a source of much gratification to me personally to know that that party has, with so much unanimity, responded to the popular demand by nominating a man toward whom public sentiment all over the loyal part of this Republic pointed so steadily.

So far as concerns the nomination for the Vice Presidency, I have only to say that the importance and value of the distinguished honor cannot be overestimated by me, when I reflect that it comes from a convention properly estimated, and which represents the real sentiments of the State and the great party that has ever been faithful to the Government in all its struggles for life.

I know [illegible] that when in the full measure of dignity and power Pennsylvania presents the name of one of her citizens at the National Convention, her voice will be respected. But if he who[illegible] name they have been [illegible] to present in this instance should fail to be nominated by the National Convention, he will be found, as heretofore, working faithfully with those who work for the good and virtuous and loyal and true for the nominees of the convention. [Great applause.]

In conclusion I will say to you, my friends, that, if it should be the pleasure of the National Convention to place your humble servant in nomination with General Grant, I will take the standard of my party and, inscribing upon it in letters of living light the great principles upon which our hopes are based, I will unfurl it on the shores of Lake Erie and carry it before the people of Pennsylvania to the Delaware. And if another should be honored with the candidacy, I am ready to carry that banner for him, whoever he may be. I have no pledges or promises to make to you, my fellow-citizens, further than the assurance that I am a Republican in heart and soul.

The meeting was next addressed by Mr. GROW, whose speech abounded with telling hits. We make room for the annexed paragraphs:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the evening of the fourth of May, 1864, there was held at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac a council of war; it was the evening of the first day of the battle of the Wilderness. There sat a general who held in his hand the destinies of the Republic. It was held to ascertain the proper course to pursue. Grant was the man who held the council, and announced that if they obeyed orders they would achieve a brilliant victory. And they did. All thanks to the man who subdued the rebels.

We are here to-night to proclaim to the world that he is our choice, with the man who is known as the soldiers' friend. Great applause.) Let the rebels know it with the voice of New Hampshire, so that they may know that their cause is lost. Let them know that the hearts of the American people still proclaim liberty and union, one and inseparable. Andrew Johnson is false to the black man, for he turned his back on them; false to the Fenians. He sold guns to them, and then sent soldiers to disarm them. False to the Republican party, false to liberty, false to the rights of men, he will go down to posterity with the darkest of names, a name callous to all principle and devoid of all reason. He stands arraigned before the great tribunal of the people, and will meet with the proper justice. He is responsible for all the calamities that are on the country.

In 1860 the Republican party was successful at the ballot-box, and the disappointed rebels turned to the musket for their remedy, and now when overthrown ask again to be trusted with the rights they threw away and warred against. And are we to have no guarantees? Have all the battles that have been fought, been fought in vain? All the money, and the blood of two hundred thousand men might have been saved, if so. If this Republic is to be sundered by internal dissension the last hope of the world is gone.

These men call themselves Democrats. James Buchanan was a Democrat. He allowed our arsenals to be seized and our ships to be sent where they would be out of reach to subdue rebels. What can this party say to the just tribunal of the people for their defence? They want men whose hands are dyed in blood to come back without any guarantee whatever. We want this country to be controlled by loyal men. Thus the two parties stand.

Why did not the rebels accept the terms of the constitutional amendment which was offered to them? But they rejected them, and to-day the recently elected Democratic legislatures of some of the States would strike them out if they could. They want the debt, contracted for the preservation of the country, to be repudiated, in order to destroy the good credit and faith of the nation, and they would do it if they could. For these men, who have perjured themselves, and taken the lives of hundreds of thousands of brave men, would commit any act to destroy the Government.

But we will not give them a chance again to try it. The Indian said: "If a man cheats me once, it is his shame; but if he cheats me a second time, it is my shame." The only penalty we propose to inflict is the adoption of the constitutional amendments. Every man in America would say it was a burning shame if they came back without doing so. If they do not choose to do so, we merely lose the benefit of their wisdom in making the laws.

Singular Accident.—A baggage master on the Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, on Tuesday last, threw a bundle of pick-axes from the train as it was passing London, at twenty-five mile speed. One of the picks struck a man in the breast, with probable fatal result.

MR. JOHNSON'S VERACITY.

As Military Governor of Tennessee, Mr. JOHNSON made very grave charges against General BUELL, then commanding the Army of the Ohio, and finally succeeded in procuring his removal from that command. A commission subsequently met at Nashville, to investigate these charges and it was found that they were very difficult to prove. Mr. JOHNSON was called upon to testify, but this he declined doing, although every effort was made to procure his attendance. In these efforts, says a writer:

The Judge Advocate was aided by Gen. Buell, who said openly that Andrew Johnson would never dare swear in his presence to what he had publicly asserted. At last the pressure became so strong that Andrew Johnson fled to Washington to escape further process. To Washington the Judge Advocate followed the reluctant witness, and succeeded at last in procuring a sworn statement very much softened from that made by the same Johnson through the Rev. Col. Moody, President Lincoln, and the press generally. This affidavit the Commission treated with deserved contempt, and General Buell, before the Commission, in his published defense, denounced it as false in every particular. It became evident to the Commission that Andrew Johnson was as deficient in courage as he was devoid of truthfulness. But the confiding Judge Advocate, still having a remnant of confidence in the noisy demagogue, urged him, after he became acting President, to open the controversy, and at least make a rejoinder to General Buell's damaging charges. In this he failed. This man he found willing to rest under the charge of perjury, preferred against him by an officer, whose word at least has never been doubted; and it is rather late for one thus impeached to make charges that must rest, if sustained at all, on his own word against a man so well known as General Grant for courage and high toned integrity.

American Citizenship Abroad—The New Treaty with North Germany.

We lay before our readers the important treaty recently concluded, at Berlin, by our Minister, Mr. Bancroft with the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation. The treaty has been transmitted to the Senate by President Johnson, and awaits our ratification. Its exact text as follows:

The President of the United States to His Majesty, King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation, led by a wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the North German Confederation to the United States of America and from the United States of America to the territory of the North German Confederation, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for this purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention; that is to say the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near the King of Prussia and the North German Confederation; and His Majesty, the King of Prussia, Bernhard, Koenig, Privy Counsellor of the Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Article I. Citizens of the North German Confederation who have become naturalized citizens of the United States of America and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the North German Confederation to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such; reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America, who become naturalized citizens of the North German Confederation, and shall have resided uninterruptedly with North Germany five years, shall be held by the United States to be North German citizens, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of one of the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

Art. 2. A naturalized citizen of one party, on his return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, having always the limitation established by the laws of his original country.

Art. 3. The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases, as concluded between the United States on the one part, and Prussia and the other States of Germany on the other part, on the 16th day of June, 1852, is hereby extended to all the States of the North German Confederation.

Art. 4. If a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany without intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States; reciprocally, if an American, naturalized in North Germany, returns to his residence in the United States without intent to return to North Germany, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization to North Germany. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in one country resides more than two years in another country.

Art. 5. The present convention shall go into effect immediately upon the exchange of ratification, and shall continue in force ten years. If neither shall have given to the other six months' notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

Art. 6. The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Berlin within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention at Berlin, the 23d of February, 1868.

[Seal.] GEORGE BANCROFT.
[Seal.] BERNHARD KOENIG.

A Club for Women.

A number of women living in the suburbs and outskirts of Boston have subscribed money for the purpose of building a club house for their own convenience in a central part of the city. If, after going to a place of amusement or a social party, they do not wish to return home immediately, they desire a place where they can sleep and breakfast, without the expense and publicity of a hotel. During a midday visit, if hungry or tired, a spot is needed where a meal or rest can be obtained and a room, if necessary, without being protected by a gentleman. The club house is intended to be a place of meeting where, as directresses of different societies, they can hold conference. Gentlemen, unless with consent of all the lady members, will be rigidly excluded. Only those will be received who may have business reasons for coming. This enterprise is projected by several of the wealthier ladies of the city. Membership will be strictly confined to their own social circle.

—The Herepath, (C. W.) *Railroad Journal* says: At least one influential proprietor has recently been in correspondence with Mr. Watkins and Captain Tyler, Directors of the Grand Trunk, pressing them to obtain from the Canadian Government a grant of 5,000,000 acres of land, and to establish a land office similar to the Illinois Central's.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WANTED, SOME PLEASURE.

An eminent writer once said that "Americans do not look upon recreation as necessary, but amuse themselves in a business way." Excepting in a few of the large and progressive cities this fact is becoming more amd more apparent each year. Let us take our own city as an example. What ways of amusing ourselves have we? What means of recreation are offered to the poorer classes? We have no parks, and therefore can have no pleasant open air promenades or concerts for our leisure hours. We have no cheap and decent restaurants built in places easy of access and commanding fine views. We have fine scenery but no means of enjoying it. We have no neighboring places of resort, to which one might on a hot summer evening go in some pretty steamer up or down the cool rivers to enjoy scenery, music and relaxation. And we have no pretty steamers to go in. All these are to be found in every European city, although few of them are as wealthy and we might almost say, none of them have the natural advantages for all these things, which we have. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans are all providing themselves partially with these things but we, and most other American cities are not. We have not even a fine and good public reading room. We have doggeries, beer halls and theatrical entertainments. Our more solid men get up an occasional convention, excursion or banquet, bnt always with business as an excuse, whereas the excuse should be for not providing recreations and not for indulging in them. When times are hard, our streets are crowded with men standing about the corners, lounging, idling and vitiating their time. If there were parks or reading rooms to go to, if there were any means provided for men to improve their minds or their bodies by gaining ideas from the works of able men, or from the perusal of the great book of nature, or from pleasant bodily exercise, crimes would not be so common, our streets would not be so filled with discontented men, and the wives and daughters of those men would have a good way of spending their leisure time.

We have spoken with many persons on the subject and have been met with but three objections. First, the cost of any such means of recreation. Of course, this would be great, but, how many other places have provided these things whose citizens have not the wealth which ours have? And what other city needs attractions of this kind so much as smoky, dingy old Pittsburgh? The second objection is that if we had such places, the poorer classes would find no time to make use of them, and the richer are able to provide congenial pleasures for themselves. The fallacy of this statement can be seen at any time by anybody who will take the trouble to wander through any of the public gardens of the cities which have them. Take Philadelphia, for instance; walk into Jefferson Square; you will find it crowded with the wives and children of mechanics, and in the evenings with the mechanics and laborers themselves, enjoying the trees and grass, fresh air and familiar intercourse. In Washington Square you will find the same state of things, substituting clerks and tradesmen for mechanics and laborers. Fairmount Park, too, is thronged in the evenings, and on Sunday afternoons. It might be better if these people should go to church, but if they will not, why, then, the Park is the best place for them.

The third objection is that the people here would not go, because they might walk in the country now if they would, but they do not. Thousands of people do throng the roads leading to the country now, every Sunday afternoon, in spite of the long, dusty hot roads which must be traversed before anything green is reached; and if parks or pleasure grounds were placed within their immediate reach there is not the slightest danger but they would be used, and so would reading rooms or libraries,

Work and labor are good things, but so are pleasure and play. It is the curse brought down on us by Father Adam which makes it necessary to dig and delve and earn, often, a mere subsistence by the sweat of our brows. But little glimpses of Paradise were left for us, else why were pleasant evenings and quiet Sundays ordained? These things are right and proper and good and necessary, because God has ordered them, and the sins caused by their non-existence, the sorrow and care which might be wiped out by their existence, will one day weigh heavily on those who should and could have provided them and did not. If the citizens of Pittsburgh were intended by their Creator to look upon and enjoy nothing but grimy bricks, and smoke and dust, they would have been differently constituted than are other men, but they are not, and those who wilfully thwart the designs of nature must stand the consequences. As it is, we have our rivers, our streams which are so beautiful, in the sheen of the summer moon, so ominously silent in the icy mail of winter, so glorious, so mighty, so fascinating now, when they rush and swell and roar with their ice wreaths and forest debris. These we have, and for them let us be thankful; let us be especially thankful when we remember that we have just escaped from melancholy Fifth street, or the ash heaps and mud holes of the Allegheny Commons.

—Goldwin Smith says that Andrew Johnson will stand in history forever branded as a traitor. If this be true, Andrew has probably got what he was bargaining for. Davis and Lee and Beauregard and a few more, by treason became heroes and wealthy men. Andrew envying them, has done his "level best" to get even with them, and is succeeding.

—A New York Republican Club held a meeting on the evening of the New Hampshire election day. When the result became evident, they all joined heartily in the Doxology:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow"

LABOR AND REST.

"Two hands upon the breast,
And labor's done;
Two pale feet crossed in rest,
The race is won;
Two eyes with coin weights shut,
And all tears cease;
Two lips where grief is mute,
Anger at peace!"
So pray we oftentimes, mourning our lot:
God in his kindness answereth not.

"Two hands to work addrest,
Aye for his praise;
Two feet that never rest,
Walking his ways;
Two eyes that look above,
Through all their tears;
Two lips still breathing love,
Not wrath, nor fears!"
So pray we afterwards, low on our knees,
Pardon those erring prayers! Father hear these!

DINAH MARIA MULOCH.

TABLE TALK.

—Whiskey is now distilled in China.

—Addeline Patti was 25 on the 19th ult.

—Androscoggin river water cures dyspepsia.

—Gen. Sherman is passionately fond of music.

—Thermometer 88 in New Orleans on the 12th inst.

—Gen. James Shields is in St. Joseph, Missouri.

—A Buffalo paper calls Lotta "a noted banjoist."

—Signor Blitz can't retire. He is again on the war trail.

—The New York press is going to give Mr. Dickens a banuuet.

—$500 in gold is the price of a substitute fixed by the French Government.

—The Nashville police make raids on the gambling houses of that city.

—$7,000,000 worth of United States silver coins are now circulating in Canada.

—Seven hundred new members have revived the New Albany congregations.

—Liquid fuel was triumphant in the recent trial trip of the steamer Island City.

—The Fenians wore the green on St. Patrick's day in the morning, all over town.

—Agassiz says intellectual men should eat fish, because it furnishes phosphorus to the brain.

—The step-father of Peter McCann was shot by his step-son in New York, on Saturday.

—Delmonico is going to build a new hotel in New York opposite Edwin Booth's new theatre.

—The Duke of Buckingham is the Colonial Secretary of State in the new English cabinet.

—General J. A. McClernand declines to be a candidate for Democrutic Governor of Illinois.

—Rogers, the moulder, has gotten off another of his peculiar mud groupes, called the council of war.

—Dore's two principal works are coming to America, having been purchased by a western man.

—$20,000 in gold per day is the price paid for drinking water by the English army in Abyssinnia.

—General Lew, Treasurer of Rhode Island, is defaulter to the extent of $14,000. He has resigned.

—A meeting was recently held in Covington (Ky.) and it very enthusiastically endorsed Gen. Grant.

—Business stagnant; hundreds of young men out of employment. This is the state of things in Omaha.

—Farragut, Fillmore and Woodward are the latest suggestions for Democratic candidates for the Presidency.

—John B. Gough is lecturing in Pike's new hall in Cincinnati. Gough is said to be on his last lecturing tour.

—Fourteen and one-half feet of snow fell during the first two months of 1868 in Central Park, New York.

—Utica, New York, has a newly elected democratic City Attorney who served during the war in the rebel army.

—Two great combinations of Hanlons, each with three Hanlon brothers, are occupying the two Cincinnati theatres.

—Dr. Bethune said once that the Baptist Church might be called the navy of the Lord, just as other Christians are the army.

—The New Jersey Pneumatic Company expect, when they get in working order, to attain a speed of 150 miles an hovr.

—Leonard Jerome was fined $150 because he tapped an aqueduct to furnish a supply of water to the Fordham Race Course.

—Crowds of Northern tourists visit the ruins of Fort Sumter daily, much to the delight of South Carolina hotels and shops.

—If St. Louis had a St. Patrick's procession, so had New York, and St. Patrick's Cathedral in the latter city was dedicated.

—The bell ringers who style themselves the Alleghenians,, and who thus entitled, have traversed the world, are now in Cincinnati.

—Mendota, (Ill.) shipped sixty tons of poultry to various parts of the country. It's Thanksgiving day for the poor fowls there all the time.

—An iceberg thirty feet high is one of the winter attractions of that most charming watering place and summer resort, the Delaware Water Gap.

—The Southern Illinois peach crop is promising. That's just what the Western Pennsylvania peach crop does every year, but it don't perform much.

—Rat fattening is one of the lucrative busnesses pursued by Chinamen in San Francisco. Fat rats are in great demand in the Chinese market of that city.

—New York has a regular thieves den, or as it is called a "Hotel de Fagin." Mr. Dickens is evidently appreciated by the class with which he is most familiar.

—London has accomplished boot blacks. One eleven years old was recently arrested there who spoke English, French and Polish, and was studying German.

—The Democrats of St. Louis opened their new club at Tammany Hall, on Saturday, with a free lunch. That sort of institution generally is opened in that way.

—A text for the dying Democracy: "Love not the *World*; neither the things in the *World*. If any man love the *World* the love of God is not in him."—*Exchonge.*

—Chicago has a $250,000 stock company, which is going to manufacture pig iron from Superior ore. Pittsburgh may as well hide her diminished head immediately, for of course Chicago will outdo the Iron City in iron making as well as in poisoning.

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Call and get a supply at the

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

SIXTH STREET, BELOW SMITHFIELD.

JOHN D. EGAN.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of ROBINSON, McKENNA & CO.,

Of Allegheny City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. ROBINSON will continue the Grocery Business at his new store,

No. 185 Federal Street,

And assumes all liabilities of the old firm.

ROBINSON, McKENNA & CO.,
J. S. ROBINSON.
mh12:m62

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ATWELL, LEE & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of February, 1868, by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in settlement.

JOHN ATWELL,
CHARLES ATWELL.
A. J. LEE.

The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS under the name and style of ATWELL & LEE, at the old place, No. 131 Second street. A continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES ATWELL.
A. J. LEE.

PITTSBURGH, March 5th, 1868. mh7:m53

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

Hats and Caps,

ARRIVING DAILY, AT

M'CORD & CO.'S,

fe22 131 WOOD STREET.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., No. 133 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPERS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

New, Beautiful and Cheap,

At No. 107 Market Street,

(NEAR FIFTH.)

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

fe22:

MALT—20,000 bushels prime BARLEY MALT,

FOR SALE BY

GILMORE, STRAUB & CO., Malsters,

South Canal Street, near Chestnut, Allegheny, Pa
mh9:m51:d&T

GROCERIES.

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,

CHOICE COFFEE,

AND

Pure Spices,

GO TO

ROBINSON'S,

No. 20 Fifth Street.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

THE CHOICEST GROCERIES,

THE PUREST SPICES,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
mh9:

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

550 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime to choice;
500 bbls. Plantation Molasses, prime to choice;
110 " prime Carolina Rice;
500 " Liverpool Salt.

With a large and general assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES and other goods in our line, for sale low to the trade, by

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS.,

Corner Smithfield and Water Streets.
mh3:m34

CRACKER BAKERIES.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN,

The Only one in Western Pennsylvania.

It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more UNIFORMLY BAKED CRACKER, consequently more wholesome, than can possibly be produced from any other kind of an oven. I use the best Flour, and will warrant my goods superior to any others. Capacity of this establishment over 100 BBLS. PER DAY. It is the

Largest Bakery ever in Pittsburgh.

None genuine unless MARVIN is on the side of every package.

S. S. MARVIN,

91 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker and Biscuit Factory,

317 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c.

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

VASES,

COLOGNE SETS,

FANCY SETS,

PARIAN STATUETTES,

BOHEMIAN GLASS,

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety.

100 WOOD STREET.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.
mh10

100 WOOD STREET. 100 WOOD STREET.

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

152 Federal Street, Allegheny,

(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. je10:a9

PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,

AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $550 to $1,150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

mh9 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

SECOND HAND

MELODEONS AND ORGANS,

In perfect order, from $35 to $130.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

mh12 42 Fifth st., 2d door above Wood.

CONFECTIONERIES.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c., &c.,

At the lowest price and on the shartest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER,

je23:m10 No. 15 Diamond, Allegheny.

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STERET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

Candy Manufacturer,

And dealer in FOREIGN & AMERICAN FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

No. 112 Federal Street,

Second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK, &C.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE HEARTHS, WHITE LIME,
CHIMNEY TOPS AND WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se13

MISCELLANEUS.

THIRD LIST, 1868, OF APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office for month of March, inst.:

Pittsburgh.

Charles Morrison, tavern, First ward.
Henry Shaler, tavern, First ward.
Charles Quinn, tavern, First ward.
John F. Snyder, tavern, First ward.
Lewis Hard, tavern, First ward.
F. W. Georgie, tavern, First ward.
Ignaz Richlein, eating house, First ward.
Fred Evert & Co., other goods, First ward.
Jos. Fleming, other goods, First ward.
Henry Bender, tavern, Second ward.
Alex. Walker, tavern, Second ward.
Adolph Ludwig, tavern, Second ward.
Eugene Zahringer, tavern, Second ward.
Pat Ingoldsby, tavern Second ward.
Pat Graham tavern, Second ward.
Casper Ruttger, tavern, Second ward.
Margaret Driscol, eating house, Third ward.
Henry Colwes, eating house, Third ward.
Chas. Durning, tavern, Fourth ward.
Jas. McKeever, tavern, Fourth ward.
Henry McMullen, tavern, Fourth ward.
Robert Campbell, tavern, Fourth ward.
John Roth & Son, other goods, Fourth ward.
B. Trauerman & Arnhold, o. goods, Fourth ward.
Jane Hancox, tavern, Fifth ward.
Bolti Smith, tavern, Fifth ward.
James McGinley, tavern, Fifth ward.
Diehl & Rush, tavern, Fifth ward.
A. Schweinhardt, tavern, Fifth ward.
Daniel Voltz, tavern, Fifth ward.
A. B. Bohlman, tavern, Fifth ward.
B. Weis, tavern, Fifth ward.
Costello & Donnelly, eating house, Fifth ward.
Marg. Schleffner, eating house, Fifth ward.
John Froelich, other goods, Fifth ward.
Joseph Dippie, eating house, Sixth ward.
John Kilcbe, tavern, Seventh ward.
Christ Mueller, tavern, Eighth ward.
John Hansell, tavern, Eighth ward.
Mathew Campbell, tavern, Ninth ward.
Joseph Philips, tavern, Ninth ward.
John Power, tavern, Ninth ward.
James Nolan, tavern, Ninth ward.
Mathias Ochner, other goods, Ninth ward.
P. Kolbecker, tavern, Tenth ward.
Robert Steele, tavern, Tenth ward.
J. Ruckreigel, tavern, Tenth ward.
S. C. Taylor, tavern, Tenth ward.
Henry Wagner, tavern, Tenth ward.
G. P. & H. Vierheller, tavern, Tenth ward.
Joseph Kiser, tavern, Tenth ward.
John Hess, tavern, Tenth ward.
Rudolph Beehtold, tavern, Tenth ward.
Alex. Murray, tavern, Tenth ward.
Rudolph Kahl, eating house, Tenth ward.
F. X. Seidle, eating house, Tenth ward.
Simon Schock, other goods, Tenth ward.

Allegheny.

William P. Allison, tavern, First ward.
F. Andriessen, other goods, First ward.
Jas. Neely, tavern, Second ward.
Gotlieb Dramble, tavern, Second ward.
M. F. Lynch, tavern, Second ward.
John Emmel, tavern, Second ward.
Bernard Gray, tavern, Second ward.
Jacob Kuntz, tavern, Third ward.
Anthony Berninger, tavern, Third ward.
Mich. Hoch, eating house, Third ward.
J. Frey & Bro., eating house, Third ward.
John Hartman, eating house, Third ward.
R. Prysi, eating house, Third ward.
F. Kochendorfer, other goods, Third ward.
Chas. Gardiner, tavern, Fourth ward.
Jos. Weber, tavern, Fourth ward.
Geo. Gerber, tavern, Fourth ward.
E. Ellwanger, tavern, Fourth ward.
Geo. Schopp, tavern, Fourth ward.
A. Seiffert, tavern, Fourth ward.
John Gordon, tavern, Fourth ward.
P. F. McNelly, tavern, Fourth ward.
Hans Michael, tavern, Fourth ward.
Geo. Schmidt, tavern, Fourth ward.
Wm. Hoffman, tavern, Fourth ward.
Geo. H. Dinker, tavern, Fourth ward.
H. Hespenheide & Co, other goods, Fourth ward.
Dennis Keller, other goods, Fourth ward.
Adam Gilg, tavern, Fifth ward.
J. G. Walther, tavern, Seventh ward.

Boroughs.

Henry Snyder, eating house, Duquesne.
Daniel Sarber, tavern, Elizabeth.
Osker Princler, tavern, Birmingham.
Geo. Schaefer, tavern, Birmingham.
Martin Shaefer, tavern, Birmingham.
Charles Rall, eating house, Birmingham.
Fred. Stolte, tavern, East Birmingham.
G. A. Neuman, eating house, East Birmingham.
H. Runk, other goods, East Birmingham.
Conrad Speidel, tavern, Braddocks.
Evaline Evans, tavern, Lawrenceville.
Fred. Kauf, tavern, South Pittsburgh.
Jerome Raum, tavern, Sharpsburg.
Wm. Auth, tavern, Sharpsburg.

Townships.

Anthony Young, tavern, Baldwin.
John Snyder, tavern, Chartiers.
Charles Keeff, tavern, Collins.
Wm. A. Speer, tavern, Hampton.
Jacob Trax, tavern, McCandless.
Jacob Kiel, tavern, Mifflin.
Jas. Patton, tavern, McClure.
Mich. Ohler, tavern, Patton.
Thos. Gillespie, tavern, Pitt.
John Lundy, tavern, Pitt.
Ignat Pfumm, eating house, Pitt.
Andrew Jack, tavern, Plum.
Thos. Perkins, tavern, Robinson.
Wm. Lorain, eating house, Robinson.
J. F. D. Keating, tavern, Ross.
John Shaler, tavern, Ross.
John Schulz, Sr., & Co., tavern, Ross.
Peter Kelly, tavern, Shaler.
Eliz. Farnrie, tavern, Shaler.
Geo. W. Boyd, tavern, St. Clair, upper.
Jos. Schell, tavern, St. Clair, lower.
Mich. Kreig, eating house, St. Clair, lower.
David Bayaird, tavern, Versailles.
Traugott Tschegner, tavern, Versailles.
Booz Marts, tavern, Wilkins.

The License Board will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of March, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. for hearing the above applications.

JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

STEAM

CARPET BEATING

ESTABLISHMENT.

Which TEN YEARS' TRIAL in New York and other Eastern cities has proved a complete success.

ITS ADVANTAGES:

1st—Fading and Shrinkage are completely avoided.
2d—No ripping apart necessary.
3d—When freed from dust, moths or their larvae, the Carpet looks nearly as good as new, save the natural fading from wear.
4th—When perfectly clean, a Carpet will wear as long again, a desirable matter as a mere point of economy, to say nothing of looks.

ALL ORDERS LEFT AT THE OFFICE,

No. 179 Liberty Street,

Or addressed to P. O. Box 473 will receive prompt attention.

GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,

mh10: PROPRIETOR.

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS' SAFETY FIRE JACKET,

Car Heater and Moderator,

For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be adplied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes as conductors are made dangerous by being overheated and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe28:s40

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS, of Pittsburgh, and othess who own stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the receipt of the three mill State Tax for 1867, as per Act of Assembly approved April 13th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
fe3:k77 County Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

CLINTON MILL—STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL—NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston.
Cash paid for Paper Stock. ja29:o88

JOHN PECK, Ornamental Hair

HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. 92 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh.

Always on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' WIGS, BANDS, CURLS; Gentlemen's WIGS, TOPEES, SCALPS, GUARD CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c. ☞ A good Price in cash will be given for RAW HAIR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done in the neatest manner. mh2:m3

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Local Bills Introduced in the Senate and House—The Free Railroad Bill—Senate Refuse to Concur with House Increasing the Conference Committee—House Refuse to Reconsider—Death of Col. John P. Glass—Resolutions of Sympathy and Respect.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: Authorizing the vacation and sale of the Burial Ground of the Associate Reformed Church, Pittsburgh.

Extending the time for paying enrollment tax on law incorporating the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company.

Authorizing the School Directors of Collins township, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

Supplement to an act for a State road from Curwinsville, construing the nineteenth section of said act as to underground railway.

Also, joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to purchase blank books for prisons.

FREE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

The Senate refused to concur in the House resolution increasing the Committee of Conference on the Free Railroad Law, and instructing against the Senate bill.

Yeas—Messrs. Billingfelt, Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Errett, Lowry, Wallace, White, Graham—nine.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brown, (Northampton) Burnett, Davis, Fisher, Glatz, Jackson, Landon, McCandless, McConaughy, McIntyre, Randall, Ridgway, Searight, Shoemaker, Shugart, Stinson, Stutzman, Worthington—nineteen.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FREE RAILROAD LAW.

Mr. THORN, of Philadelphia, gave notice that he should in future move the reconsideration of the vote of the House on Tuesday, in recommitting the Free Railroad bill to the conference Committee with instructions against the Senate amendment. He explained that he done this to keep the law in the House.

Subsequently Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, moved to reconsider the vote of the House on this subject, and explained that he did so in view of Mr. Thorn's notice to the House, for the purpose of preventing any delay which the opponents of the House bill desired. He hoped the House would act at once, and vote down his own motion to prevent another motion to reconsider at some distant day, when the matter could not be satisfactorily reached.

Mr. Ford's motion to reconsider was carried amid the applause of all the friends of free railroad voting nay. The matter, therefore, cannot be reconsidered and the resolution was messaged to the Senate.

Afterwards the Clerk of the Senate announced that the Senate had refused to concur.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny: Repealing the act authorizing the election of additional officers and changing the manner of collecting taxes in the townships of Robinson and North Fayette, Allegheny, approved March 13th, 1866, so far as it relates to North Fayette.

Supplement to the act of May 6th, 1860, to prevent frauds upon travelers, which repeals the proviso to the fifth section of said act.

By Mr. SMITH, Allegheny: Authorizing the School Directors of East Deer township, Allegheny county, to borrow money to erect school houses.

Empowering the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny to appoint commissioners to assess damages on the farm of David McCabe, South Fayette township, Allegheny, occasioned by the opening of roads.

By Mr. EWING, Washington: Extending the act for the better regulation of billiard tables, bowling saloons and ten-pin alleys in Chester and Delaware counties, approved April 13th, 1859, to Washington county.

DEATH OF COL. J. P. GLASS.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, introduced a preamble and resolutions profoundly regretting the death of Hon. John P. Glass, late Speaker of the House, providing that members of the House wear crape for thirty days, tendering mutual sympathies to the widow, children and relatives, and instructing the Speaker to present a copy of the preamble and resolutions to his widow and family. Passed unanimously.

Adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1868.

THE CASE OF J. H. BRADLEY, ESQ.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day had under consideration the petition of J. H. Bradley for a writ of mandamus to compel the District Supreme Court to reinstate him.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS—REVENUE DERIVED.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics, in reply to a communication from the Congressional Committee on the subject of whiskey tax, shows that the proportion which it now bears to our whole revenue is as one to fifteen, or about seven per cent., and that during the period from 1814 to 1817, when similar taxes were levied, it amounted to the same proportion. The total revenue, as revenue from distilled spirits, is made up of taxes on production, taxes on sales, and license taxes. Their fund appears to prove that the limit to which domestic spirits is capable of yielding taxes is 7 per cent. of the total amount realizable when taxation is at the maximum. There is evidently some limit to the amount to which any given article will yield revenue, and in the case of distilled spirits this limit seems to have been already attained. In connection with this important deduction, the consumption of distilled spirits during the period of 1792 to 1801, and again from 1814 to 1817, and again in 1860 was three gallons per capita of the population. Unless the use of distilled spirits has declined since 1860, our present consumption must be over one hundred million gallons per annum.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Reports reached Washington to-night from Tennessee expressing apprehension of political disturbances. The instructions given by Gen. Grant to Gen. Thomas will, it is thought, prevent disturbances.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN AGENT.

John W. Wells, Indian Agent for Montana, died to-day from the effects of a wound in the head, inflicted by himself yesterday with a pistol.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounts to $482,600; shipments do. and notes, $740,798. National Bank notes issued, $131,390. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $392,200.

FROM EUROPE.

English Parliament Proceedings—Debate on Ireland's Wrongs—American Fenians Released From Custody and to be Sent Back—The War Between Cretans and Turks Ended—Prince of Wales' Visit to Ireland—Royal Amnesty to Political Offenders—The British in Abyssinia—Prince Napoleon's Visit to Germany—General Dix Returns to Paris From England—French Public Meeting Law Review of Italian Troops.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 13.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons to-night, a motion was made requesting the Governor to furnish the papers in the blockade running Springbok case.

Lord Mayo explained the imprisonment of Mr. Johnston, an Orange Secretary, in Ireland, as caused by his refusing to apologize for heading an illegal procession.

In the Committee of the Whole on the state of Ireland, Mr. Fortescue said that the reform in Ireland was possible without disturbing the land tenure, but held that the church reform needed frank dealing.

Mr. McKenna thought the new university plan was a governmental pledge of future equality of religious sects in Ireland.

The O'Donahue member, of Fraler, said that disaffection among the Irish was widespread, reaching all classes, and paralyzing trade. The Church and Land question were the leading causes of discontent, but the principal cause was the refusal of independence in legislation. The first remedies should be to deprive the Irish Church establishment of its endowments, and grant leases of not less duration than thirty-one years.

Mr. Hamilton charged the O'Donahue member with being the organizer of the mock funerals in honor of the assassins.

John Bright said the evil of absenteeism and injustice of church establishment were not the only faults; the tenants require proprietary rights; the scheme proposing that the Government advance money for their relief was impracticable; the ownership in soil could only make land the people's; the propositions made by the Ministers for the creation of a great Savings Bank was inadequate. The plan of Lord Russell for the settlement of the Church question came too late. He must withdraw the endowments from all religious uses, and make a loyal and moral people.

Mr. Stafford, from Admiralty, followed with a lengthy speech in defense of the Government. Without taking action, the House adjourned.

DISCHARGE OF AMERICAN FENIANS.

LONDON, March 14.—Four men of the crew of the Jacmel packet were discharged from custody at Sligo, to-day. These men were arrested near Dungarvon where they had been put ashore from the Jacmel, which sailed from New York as a Fenian cruizer called "Erin Hope." They were all naturalized citizens of the United States, of Irish birth, and will be sent home at the expense of the American government.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO IRELAND—ROYAL AMNESTY.

LONDON, March 15.—The Prince of Wales will make his expected visit to Ireland during the Easter holidays. It is intimated that the occasion will be signalized by a royal proclamation granting a partial amnesty to political offenders in Ireland.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 14.—M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif, has been made Senator. M. David succeeds to the Presidency.

RETURN OF AMERICAN MINISTER.

PARIS, March 14.—The American Minister, General Dix, has returned to Paris. His visit to England was not of a diplomatic character, as reported. He went to England to be present at the marriage of his son, Mr. Charles Temple Dix.

PUBLIC MEETING LAW.

The Corps Legislatif was engaged last week in the discussion of the new law relating to holding public meetings, which was introduced by the Government. An important and comprehensive amendment to the bill has been offered by liberal members. It proposes to remove all restrictions from the right of the people to meet in public assemblies when and where they please.

TURKEY.

WAR IN CRETE ENDED.

VIENNA, March 14.—Dispatches from the South announce that the Grand Vizier has returned to Constantinople from Crete. He reports to the Turkish Government that the war between the Turks and Cretan insurgents had ended. There were a few Spahkitan guerrillas still operating in the mountain districts, but hardly a hundred strong, and no fears were entertained of any fresh outbreaks.

ABYSSINIA.

ADVICES FROM GENERAL NAPIER.

LONDON, March 15.—Dispatches received last night from Abyssinia state that General Napier was about to send out a reconnoitering party to take Ashango, in the Tigre district.

The Pasha of Egypt showed no disposition to withdraw his forces from Abyssinia, as requested by the British Government. On the contrary, the Egyptians, in camp at Massowah, had received considerable reinforcements from the North.

GERMANY.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT.

BERLIN, March 15.—Yesterday Prince Napoleon, after a series flattering entertainments given here in his honor, has left for Paris. His visit to Germany, has given rise to many surmises and rumors and is extensively commented on by the press; but the object of his mission has not been divulged. His reception everywhere in Germany has been most cordial.

ITALY.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

NAPLES, March 14.—A brilliant military review took place at Riviara Chiaga. The Italian troops were on the ground in force and were reviewed in the presence of crowds of citizens. Admiral Forragut was present and loudly cheered.

Arson and Murder Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KANSAS CITY, Nebraska, March 14.—The case of the State vs. Wellburne, Cutler and Scott, charged with arson and murder in firing their business house here some months ago, which resulted in the burning to death of two young men who were sleeping in the building, came before the Jackson county Circuit Court, yesterday, and was continued, on motion of the State's Attorney, until next term. A motion previously filed by the State in this case, was called up and argued by the State's Attorney, who said he thought the decision of the judge regarding the degree of the crime charged was erroneous, and he would not be doing his duty to the State if he went to trial under such a decision. The Court stated the facts in the case, even if proved, did not constitute murder in the first degree, and admitted the defendants to bail in ten thousand dollars.

The New Hampshire Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—The corrected election returns make Harriman's majority 2,530. The House of Representatives stands 192 Republicans and 138 Democrats.

—Advices from Porto Rico state that a public meeting will be held at the capitol to petition the government to declare San Juan a freight port, with the same privileges as St. Thomas.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate Not in Session—General Debate in the House—The Public Debt—Impeachment—Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868.

HOUSE OF RFPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL DEBATE.

Mr. HIGBY argued that Congress was bound to make appropriations for carrying out treaty stipulations. He held that the treaty making power was lodged exclusively in the President and Senate and that their action was a finality.

Messrs. MAYNARD, WOOD, WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, and BROOMALL contended to the contrary. The latter also argued in favor of an expansion of currency.

Mr. DAWES remarked he saw by one of the Cincinnati papers it was proposed to issue $2,500,000 in greenbacks and divide it up among all the people of the country, figuring out that that would give to every man, woman and child in the country four hundred dollars each. He suggested whether the member from Illinois would not go that bid better by fifty dollars, as it would be necessary to go above that or lose the popular majority.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, quoted Wilkens Micawbur, in his memorandum cancelling his debt to Thomas Traddles, by giving him an I. O. U. for the amount, as the original authenticity for the financial proposition to which the gentleman from Massachusetts had referred.

Mr. DAWES thought it very likely the discovery did date back so far; but Cincinnati was applying for a re-issue of the patent, and he had only wanted to know whether the gentleman from Illinois wanted to go for extension. (Laughter.)

Mr. BROMWELL could not understand what all that had to do with the question of plentifulness or scarcity of currency, which he had been discussing. The matter referred to was the question whether the government was going to pay its debt in good faith.

Mr. DAWES suggested the question was whether the debt should be paid in good faith or promises to pay.

Mr. BROMWELL said he had never advocated the idea of paying the debt in irredeemable currency. He had said nothing about paying anything.

Mr. SELEYE advocated his bill to amend the currency act. He favored the removal of the present restrictions on banking and circulation, and argued for contraction as a means for return to specie payments.

Mr. JONES addressed the House on the subject of impeachment. The impeachment of the President on the charges made was absurd and preposterous, and that the President had acted in the conscientious discharge of his duty. His Impeachment was simply to remove an obstacle from the path of designing men and gratify their hatred and malignity.

Mr. BOYER called attention to the mode in which a most important measure had passed the House, on Thursday last, solely, he said, because it was introduced in a manner calculated to deceive and lull suspicion. He proceeded to read from the *Globe* the report of the proceedings in connection with the adoption of an amendment to a bill, which amendment deprives the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction.

Mr. MAYNARD said Mr. Schenck, who had taken the principal part in those proceedings, was absent.

Mr. BOYER proceeded with quotations from the *Globe*. While he was speaking Mr. Schenck took his seat.

Mr. BOYER went on to say the object of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Wilson,) and adopted, was to deprive the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in the M'Ardle case. The amendment would never have been suffered without objection, had its real character been explained, or if the House had not been disarmed by the remark of the gentleman from Ohio, that it was a matter relating to appeals to the Supreme Court in cases of revenue collectors, and that it was not intended for any other purpose.

Mr. BLAIN said the gentleman's position was, simply, that his side of the House was not wide awake to see the point and bearing of the amendment.

Mr. BOYER admitted the minority never suspected in that way the majority would effect escape from what they must believe a pending judgment of condemnation from the Supreme Court. It must proceed from a consciousness that the reconstruction acts are illegal and out of the Constitution. But they should have passed the act openly. It should have been introduced in such a way that it might have been objected to and fairly discussed.

Mr. BLAINE said the Supreme Court obtained jurisdiction by act of Congress, about a year ago. Was that illegal?

Mr. BOYER said the gentleman misunderstood and misinterpreted him. He (Mr. Boyer) admitted that whatever fraud there may be in the case, it is not punishable by law. The act is passed, and cannot be, therefore, vetoed. As the act of legislation, what is done in the House should be done courageously, openly, and on fair notice. Your members are overwhelming enough. Can you not rely on them and not resort to devices of this description?

Mr. MAYNARD asked the gentleman wherein he imagined there had been any fraud?

Mr. BOYER had no further explanation to make.

Mr. WILLIAMS—Do you say the chairman of the Judiciary Committee acted in bad faith, and introduced the amendment in a manner to deceive the House?

Mr. BOYER, in answer as to what he had said, said he was willing it should remain.

Mr. OWENS said his recollection was that nothing was said by the gentleman who offered the amendment, and all that was said was by the gentleman from Ohio, to the bill as it came from the Speaker's table without the amendment.

Mr. BOYER did not charge the gentleman from Ohio with knowing the character of the amendment. It would be contrary to all his experience of him to suppose he would allow an important amendment to a bill of which he had charge of which he knew nothing beforehand.

Mr. WILLIAMS understood he shifted the charge from the shoulders of the gentleman from Iowa to the shoulders of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOYER said the gentleman could not put words in his mouth. What he said was without any personal malice toward any one, certainly without any ill feelings to the gentleman from Ohio, or him from Iowa, for both of whom he had high respect; but the country should know by what means the majority of the House think it necessary to sustain themselves in their unconstitutional acts of usurpation.

Mr. SCHENCK said: The gentleman from Pennsylvania undertakes directly, or by implication, to impute fraud to members of this House, or the majority, but more particularly to the gentleman from Iowa and myself. I do not intend to answer any such charges. I should be far gone, indeed, when I found it necessary to go over there for lessons of propriety and fairness, and of manliness or honor in legislation. The other branch of the proposition of the gentleman seems an apology for the minority for their not having been awake and watching and observing the course of legislation. So something which they disapproved has become a law.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to state his action in the matter. Understanding at the time the full effect of the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, he said he was willing it should be received, but did not attempt to accept it. He had no power to do so, as the mediator of the bill. He simply consented to refrain from demanding the previous question in order to let in the amendment, that it might come before the House, and then demand the previous question. The gentleman and his friends, watch dogs on the walls of liberty, and always guarding the Constitution, slept, or did not observe it, and this, he says, was a trick or fraud practised on them. He (Mr. Schenck) would not make a confession of that kind, if he were the gentleman, and he could hardly credit it as an excuse. It was not for him to raise any question about their obtuseness, or their late waking up to a discovery which they were then not capable of making.

Mr. BOYER asked if Mr. Schenck ever saw the amendment before it was offered?

Mr. SCHENCK, disclaiming any admission that he was bound to be catechised or questioned, said he had never heard the amendment read or seen it; but he did hear a moment before that a good thing to accomplish a good object, just such as was accomplished, might be obtained by putting an amendment on the bill. He was glad of having the opportunity of hearing such an amendment, and he was not so stupid but that he could see as soon as it was read what its object was, and give it his concurrence. He had lost confidence in the majority of the Supreme Court. He believed they usurp power when they undertake to settle questions purely political, and if he found them abusing power by attempting to arrogate jurisdiction, and he could take away the power by a repeal of the statute, he would do it.

Mr. BOYER said that was a very manly and courageous declaration.

Mr. HOLMAN, while admitting the amendment was germain, asked Mr. Schenck if it was exactly fair, having obtained unanimous consent for the bill, to allow an amendment to be offered which could not have come before the House by unanimous consent?

Mr. SCHENCK said he merely said he was willing the amendment should be offered, and unless he was responsible as the guardian of the gentlemen from Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other States, he did not see but his responsibility ended there. Let them go to their constituents and apologize.

After further debate Mr. ALLISON, for his absent colleague (Mr. Wilson) said no member asked an explanation of the effect of the amendment, and it passed, he believed, without a division.

Mr. BOYER expressed himself content with the result. Enough admission had been made by the gentleman from Ohio to satisfy him and the country. He did not charge fraud, but only stated the facts and asked that the country pass on them.

Mr. SCHENCK said it would better become the gentlemen on the other side to ask oblivion of the past, and humbly promise their consituents they will be awake.

After further debate the House adjourned.

Topics and Gossip at the Capitol.

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

There was considerable excitement at Washington City on Saturday concerning news from Tennessee, and rumor is extensive [illegible] Friday afternoon Gen. Grant received a brief dispatch from General Thomas, stating that the enemies of the present State Government in Tennessee were organizing for resistance to the laws, and to get control of the State. Gen. Thomas asked for immediate instructions. His telegram to Grant assured the latter that these statements were certainly founded upon positive movements of rebels and supporters of the President. Without delay General Grant telegraphed to General Thomas, without communicating with Mr. Johnson, or sending an order through him, to use all the forces at his command to preserve the peace and protect the State authorities in their execution of the laws to the fullest extent, and to report if more troops are needed. Nothing additional had been heard Saturday morning, but there was a feeling of uneasiness among loyal men that this movement is made with the direct knowledge of the President, in order to frighten Congress. He is openly charged with this by the United States Senate, and whatever may have been the inclination, it settles the question beyond doubt that Johnson will not be allowed another day to prepare for trial in addition to what has been given him. A large number of Senators and Congressmen were at the War Office with Stanton, awaiting further dispatches from Gen. Thomas.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The action of the Senate in limiting the time to ten days for the President to answer, gives general satisfaction to the Republicans, and there is a feeling decidedly against extending the time to prepare for trial. The Democrats are very despondent over the result, but profess to believe that the President will obtain, after the 23d of March, fully ten days more. It is believed that his counsel will not attempt to get ready in the time allowed, but come into Court with the plea that more time must be allowed, or a very weak defense will be made.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

A large number of very suspicious characters, to the number of two or three hundred, have arrived in Washington quietly within the past week, but every movement is closely watched by the police authorities. In anticipation of trouble, a large number of detectives have been sworn into the secret service of the War Department, to keep the authorities posted as to every suspicious movement made by strangers.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Senator Wilson has received a letter from a prominent gentleman in Louisiana, which says that notwithstanding the serious opposition which the Republicans have had to encounter in that State, and the aid which the opposition have received from General Hancock, that the Radical ticket is sure to be elected by a handsome majority, and the Constitution adopted.

—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng was publicly reprimanded by Bishop Potter, on Saturday, in the Church of Transfiguration, New York, for violation of a canon of the Episcopal Church, in officiating in the parish of another minister, without his consent. The Bishop cautioned Tyng against a repetition. Tyng sat in the aisle in plain costume, manifested no emotion and made no remarks.

—Nearly one thousand employes in the carshops of the New York Central Railroad, at Albany, struck on Saturday morning and paraded the streets. The Superintendent wished them to work ten hours instead of eight per day, the extra sum offered being less in proportion than for work at the wages of the shorter period.

—The dispatch stating that the tracks of the Great Western Railroad, at Chatham, Canada, were washed away for ten miles is erroneous. Only three-quarters of a mile was submerged. The water has receded and the damage has been repaired. All trains east and west will run as usual on Monday morning.

—Generals Sickles and Cochran were serenaded at the Brevoort House, New York, Saturday evening, in recognition of their services in the recent political campaign in New Hampshire. Appropriate congratulatory addresses were made by the recipients of the compliment.

—The Erie Railroad Directors intend immediately to institute legal proceedings against Frank Wick, John Bloodgood and Richard Schell, to recover damages for injury to and interruption of their business, damages to be laid at two million dollars.

—At Albany, N. Y., great damage is expected from the impending freshet. The river is rising rapidly and merchants are removing goods from warehouses on the river bank.

—Gen. Geo. W. Tew, general treasurer of the State of Rhode Islahd, who is a defaulter to the amount of $4,000, has resigned and Samuel A. Parker placed in charge temporarily.

—Governor Fenton, of New York, has appointed Hon. Charles C. Dwight Judge of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District, in place of Judge Wills, deceased.

—The strike in the mills at Fall River, Mass., has ended, the spinners and weavers having voted to return to work on the terms offered previous to the strike.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 16, 1868.

The general markets were moderately active to-day, there being a fair volume of business in the aggregate, although the transactions were mainly of a local and unimportant character. The arrivals, both by rail and river, appear to be increasing, and while the supply of almost everything seems to be fully up to the demand, there are no important changes in values.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in limited supply and steady at $2,43 to $2,45 for Red, and $2,53 to $2,55 for White. Oats quiet but firm at 69c to 70c, on track, and 73c to 75c, in store. Corn is dull and neglected, but unchanged; may be quoted at 95c to $1, on track and wharf, and $1,05 to $1,10 in a retail way. Rye is scarce and firm with an upward tendency; may be quoted at $1,65 in first hands, and $1,70 to $1,75 in store. Barley is scarce and in demand at $2,00 to $2,10.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady at 11½@11¾c for Shoulders; 13½@13c for Ribbed and Clear Sides; 17@17½c for Sugar Cured Hams, and 16½c for Breakfast Bacon. Lard is unchanged; prime kettle rendered is quoted at 16c, in tierces, and 16½c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $25@25,50.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a fair local demand but unchanged. We continue to quote at $10,50@11,25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is firm at $8,25 per barrel, and Buckwheat is steady at $4,50 per cwt.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is quiet and unchanged at 8@8,25. Timothy Seed is dull at $2,75@3. Flaxseed is in active demand; sale of 100 bushels, on private terms.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, and the market is a shade easier, though, as yet, prices are unchanged—prime to choice Roll, 48@52c.

EGGS—Quoted at 24@25c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm but unchanged; regular jobbing sales at 11½@11c. Apples steady at 7@8.

HAY—The arrivals will, no doubt, be light for some days, as the roads are in very bad condition. We continue to quote at $18@24, as to quality.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged; regular sales of No. 2 at 98c@$1, and $1,28@$1,30 for No. 1.

GREEN APPLES—Steady but unchanged; sales at $5,50@5,50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—As noted last week, the demand is more active, but prices are unchanged. We quote prime Peach Blows at $3,25 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Are being sold at from $15@17 per bbl.

BEANS—Scarce, and in fair demand, with sales at $4@4,50 per bush.

HOMINY—Is unchanged; regular sales at $6,25@6,50 per barrel—$6,75, in a retail way.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 14, 1868.

CATTLE.

There was a very light supply of Cattle on sale to-day, and with a fair retail demand, the market was a very stiff one, and nearly all the Cattle on sale had changed hands by eleven o'clock. Compared with last week, common to medium stock may be quoted from one-half to one cent per pound higher, while prime to extra fat Cattle have undergone but little change. There was also a very good demand for stock Cattle, and we can report sales at 5½c to 6½c, as to quality and condition; bulls may be quoted higher, selling at from 5½c to 7c. There were several sales of show Cattle, at prices ranging from 9½c to 10c. Upon the whole, the market was sharp and quick, and holders had it pretty much all their own way, in consequence of the very limited supply, and the butchers always buy with less hesitation when the supply is light and the yards are rapidly being cleared, as was the case to-day; indeed, we believe that a much larger number could have been sold than was offered, as many of the butchers did not get all they wanted, and we noticed some of them lounging round after the pens were pretty well cleared. The following are the sales:

Stakely & Bro. had 23 head on sale; sold one pair of six-year old oxen to Greenwald & Kahn at 8½c, and the balance, consisting of cows and heifers, were sold at from 4½ to 6½.

Myers & Needy sold 30 head of good Chicago cattle at 8½ to 9; 30 head of Ohio stock at 7¾ to 8½; 4 head Licking county, Ohio, oxen at 10; one extra cow to L. Shamberg at 9½, and 20 head of stockers at 6¾.

E. H. Davis wholesaled 30 head of pretty good Ohio steers to Myers & Needy at 7½.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. retailed 13 head of mixed stock at 7¼ to 8½.

L. Keefer retailed 15 head of Penna cows, heifers and bulls at 5 to 7½.

Merks & Traurman report having sold about 100 head of Ohio and Illinois cattle at 7½ to 9 for good to extra, and 5½ for small stockers.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 6 head for Hasson at 6¾ to 8½; 10 head for E. H. Davis at 6 to 7, and 14 head for Graham & Munroe at 6¼ to 8¼.

John Kerwin reports having bought 19 head of bulls at 5 to 6½. John is now regarded as being the best bull buyer in market, as he is an excellent judge of this class of stock.

E. Katz sold 21 head of inferior to common Ohio stock for Roenbaugh at 4½ to 6.

L. Rothchilds sold 27 head of Chicago cattle at 7.30 to 8.

Kraus & Haas report having sold 41 head of Chicago cattle at 7 to 9.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 45 head of Chicago stock at 8½ to 9½.

Beeler sold one pair of prime Penna oxen to Stakely & Bro. at 8.45.

Our old friend Carr had no cattle to-day, and the same was true of Jas. McAllister, Hedges & Taylor, Hartman & Shamberg, M. Verner, and Smith & Talmage.

SHEEP.

There was quite an active demand for Sheep to-day, and with only a moderate supply, the market was a remarkably stiff one, and compared with last week, prices have still further advanced. Beside the butchers, there was some inquiry for shipment, and as a consequence, holders experienced no difficulty in selling, and that, too, at the advance above noted. The following sales were reported:

Auil & Myers sold 61 head of prime fat sheep to Tesh & Bro. at 7¾; and 20 head to Richardson at 7.

Sargeant wholesaled 50 head of good Ohio Sheep, averaging 90 lbs, to Myers & Needy at 6¾.

E. Katz wholesaled for Roenbaugh to Myers & Needy 43 head at 6,40.

Stakely & Bro. had 67 head of Pennsylvania Sheep on sale—we did not get their prices.

Rinn & McAllister wholesaled 121 head to Myers & Needy, averaging 86 lbs, at 6¾, and retailed 118 head at 5 to 7.

HOGS.

The marke for this class of stock is firm but quiet, and the exorbitant prices now prevailing, is having its effect in diminishing very much the demand for fresh pork. We now quote in a retail way at 9c to 9½c, gross, as to quality and condition.

Myers & Needy report having retailed 35 head at 8,50 to 10.

Emerick & Co. report having sold about 200 head at 9 to 11.

Rothchils & Myers report having sold 50 head at 9 to 11½.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 16.—Beef Cattle quiet, at $8,12½a8,25. Hogs quiet; sales at $9,25a9,50 for fair to good.

PITTSBURGH

OFFICE OF THE PITT[illegible] TUESDAY,

The following are the [illegible] for the articles below named, [illegible] be relied on as being strictly correct

Acid, Acetic		
Acid, Citric	0	1
Acid, Tartaric		
Aloes, Cape		
Ammonia, Aqua	18½	20
Ammonia, Carbonate	22	24
Assafœtida		
Balsam Copaiba		
Bay Rum	0 1 50	0 2 00
Cinchona, Pale	2	2
Cinchona, Red	2	2
Blue Mass		
Blue Vitriol	12½	13
Borax, refined	38	40
Calomel		1
Camphor, refined		1
Chloroform		1
Cochineal	1 67	1 70
Copperas	2½	3
Cream Tartar	34	35
Cubebs		2
Dover's Powder		1
Ergot		2
Ether Nitrous		1
Ether Sulphuric		1
Exstle	3½	4
Cambier		2
Glue No. 1	3½	4
Gum Arabic Sorts	1 00	1 10
Gum Arabic Select	1 20	1 30
Hoffman's Anodyne		1
Hops		1
Iodine, Resublimed		5
Iron Carbonate		1
Iron Carbonate Precip		1
Isinglass		1
Ivory Black		1
Juniper Berries		1
Lupuline		1
Madder	14	15
Magnesia Calcine	30	35
Magnesia Carbonate		1
Morphia Sulphate		1
Nitrate Silver		1
Ochre, American		1
Ochre, French	4	5
Oil Almonds	90	1 00
Oil Anise		1
Oil Bergamot	3 00	3 50
Oil Cassia	2 00	2 50
Oil Cloves		1
Oil Cod Liver		1
Oil Juniper		1
Oil Lemon	4 50	5 00
Oil Olive		1
Oil Olive, Marseilles		1
Oil Pennyroal		1
Oil Peppermint		1
Oil Sassafras		1
Oil Wintergreen		1
Opium		1
Quassia		1
Rose Sepia		1
Piperine		1
Potassa Bi Carb		1
Potassa Chlorate		1
Potassa Nitrate	22	24
Potassa Sulphate		1
Potassa Bromide		1
Potassa Iodide		1
Quicksilver	90	95
Quinine		1
Root Acomite		1
Root Blood		1
Root Columbo		1
Root Gentian		1
Root Ipecac		1
Root Jalap, powdered		1
Root Liquorice	18	20
Root Rhubarb		1
Root Sarsaparilla		1
Root Valerian, English		1
Rosin	6 50	6 75
Sal Epsom	3	3
Sal Rochelle		1
Sal Soda	3½	4
Saltpetre		1
Seed Hemp		1
Sulphur, Flowers		1
Soda Bi Carb	4	5
Whiting	2	3

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 16, 1868.

CRUDE—The market was quiet but fi[illegible] to-day, and while there was but little do[illegible] holders are obstinate and refuse to ma[illegible] concessions in order to effect sales. [illegible] have but a single transaction to report, [illegible] thousand barrels for June at 9c. There [illegible] no spot oil in market; all the month m[illegible] be quoted at 8 to 8¼c, and the last sale [illegible] ported for April was at 8¼c, but we do [illegible] believe that it could be duplicated for l[illegible] than 8½c. May may be quoted at 8[illegible] 8¾c; June at 9c, and all the year, buye[illegible] option, at 11 to 11½c. As noted last we[illegible] the fact that there is no margin in the b[illegible] ness at present tends to retard operatio[illegible] as dealers do not seem disposed to inv[illegible] in an article which promises no return, a[illegible] the handling of which is attended by [illegible] much risk.

REFINED—There was a firmer feeli[illegible] manifested in the market for bonded [illegible] to-day, and prices, especially for future [illegible] liveries, are a shade better. We can [illegible] port sales of 1000 each for August, Septe[illegible] ter, and October at 29c; 1000 and 500 e[illegible] for same months, at 29c—making a tota[illegible] 7500 bbls. All the month may be quoted [illegible] 24½c; Ayril, 25c; May, 25½c, and a "li[illegible] running from May throughout the ye[illegible] may be quoted at an advance of from o[illegible] half to three-quarters of a cent for ea[illegible] subsequent month—offers to buy at the [illegible] side, and offers to sell at the outside quo[illegible] tion. As has been the case for some ti[illegible] past, there is but little oil offering, a[illegible] even a slight advance does not seem to [illegible] sufficient inducement to cause refiners [illegible] enter the market.

—Since the above was put in type, w[illegible] have the following additional sales r[illegible] ported: 1000 for June at 9c; 1000 for Jul[illegible] at 9½c; 1000 for August at 10c; 1000 for Se[illegible] tember at 10c; 1000 for June at 9¼c; 1000 f[illegible] May at 9c, and 1000 for July at 9¼c.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 17, 1868.

Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale dru[illegible] gists, corner of Liberty and Wayne stree[illegible] quote the following brands:

Strictly Pure White Lead, J. S. & Son	14c
Pittsburgh White Lead Works, Pure	13c
Banner, Pure	12c
Eagle, Pure	10½
Pacific, Pure	9c
Pearl, Snow White	8½
Premium, Pure, assorted cans	13c
Snow White Zinc, J. S. & Son, Pure	15c
Snow White Zinc, P. C. W., Pure	13½
Snow White Zinc, Banner	12½
Snow White Zinc, Imperial	8½

COTTON GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 14, 1868.

In cotton goods of Pittsburgh manufacture there is increased activity, and prices have advanced. The texture and finish of the Sheetings made at the Anchor, Eagle and Penn Mills are fully up to the popular New England brands. We quote as follows: Anchor, Eagle and Penn heavy [illegible] Brown Sheetings, 18½c; Idaho, Conewa[illegible] and Nonatook Sheetings, 18c; Juniata [illegible] Glencoe, Duquesne and Anchor Co., Shee[illegible] ings, 16½c; Magnolia, 15c; Assorted Cotto[illegible] Yarn, 40c; Cotton Twine, Carpet Chain a[illegible] Wick, 40c; Colored Carpet Chain, 48c; Bo[illegible] ting No. 1 and No. 2, 20 to 25c. Seamle[illegible] Grain Bags—2 bushels, 42 to 45c; 2½ do, 3[illegible] 3 do, 60c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Beef Cattle—T[illegible] offerings at the scales during the past wee[illegible] amounted to 987 head, against 986 [

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138⅞@139.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money very active and firm at 7 per cent. on call. Sterling dull and weaker at 109⅝ a109⅞ for prime bankers'bills. Gold lower, opening at 139⅝, and closing at 138⅞a139.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments weak. Henry, Clews & Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 quotations: Coupons, '81, 111¼a111⅝; do. '62, 110¼a110⅝; do. '64, 108a108¼; do. '65, 108¼a108⅜; do. new, 106⅞a107; do. '67, 107a107 1-8; Seven-Thirties, 105⅝a105¾; Ten-Forties, 100⅞a101.

STOCKS.

Stocks heavy and lower, closing panicky on Erie and Central. 5:30 prices:—Canton, 45a46; Cumberland, 33a36; Wells Express, 35a38; American, 68½a70; Adams, 73¼a73¾; United States, 69¾; Merchants Union, 34a 34 1-2; Quicksilver, 20 1-2a21; Mariposa, 6 1-2a6 3-4; Pacific Mail, 110a110 1-8; Atlantic, 85a86; Western Union Telegraph, 33 1-2a 33 3-4; New York Central, 120 1-4; Erie, 67 1-4; Hudson, 135 1-2a126; Reading, 92 3-8a 92 1-2; Ohio and Mississippi, 29 5-8a29 7-8; Wabash, 48a48 1-2; St. Paul, 51a51 1-2; do. preferred, 60a60 1-4; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 88a88 1-4; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 89 5-8a90; Toledo, 103a 104; Rhode Island, 93 1-4a93 1-2; Northwestern, 62 1-2@4; do. preferred, 72 3-4a73; Fort Wayne, 100 3-4a101; Hartford and Erie, 13 1-2a14; Terre Haute, 43 1-2; Marietta, first preferred, 29 3-4; new Tennessee, 65; old do., 66 3-4; Missouri, 87 1-2.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares are lower; Gregory, 305a 306; Smith and Parmelee, 255; Quartz Hill, 305; Grinnell, 90; Montana, 80.

SUB-TREASYRY.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury, today, were $1,513,547; payments, $1,451,445; balance, $105,820,972.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Flour unchanged and firm at $10,75a11,25 for family. Wheat held at $3,50 for No. 1 winter, but the demand has been light. Corn is in good demand and prices are higher, closing at 86c for ear and 88c for shelled. Rye at $1,76. Barley scarce and but little offered; choice fall would bring $2,75. Cotton dull and prices nominal; it is held at 33c for middling. Tobacco steady with a good demand. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess Pork at $24. Bulk Meats at 10a12c. Bacon at 11c, 13c, 14a14½c; not much demand for either bulk meats or bacon and the rates given are nominal. Lard saleable at 15c, but the stock being light prices are unchanged. Butter scarce and firm at 48a53c. Eggs at 22c. No change in oils worthy of note. Candles ½c higher and a good demand. Gold 138¾ buying. The *Price Current* to-morrow morning will publish the annual report of pork packing in the west. The editor furnishes the footings as follows: Total number of hogs packed, 7,780,870; last year, 2,490,791; increase in number 290,079; decrease in weight, 19,161,904 pounds, making the crop three and three-eighths per cent. less than that of last year, or equal to 2,408,-741 hogs at last year's average; total shipments to the last during the packing season, 396,829 hogs, against 596,061 the same time last season, showing a deficit of 198,-232 hogs this year. The general average of hogs packed this year was 201 pounds, against 232 pounds last year, and the general average yield of leaf lard 20 3-4 pounds, against 30 pounds last year.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 17.—Flour is dull and almost nominal, with sales at $8a10 for low grades to choice spring extras. Wheat is dull, with sales of No. 1 at $2,03, and No. 2 at $1,92 1-2a1,93; the market closed quiet and firm at $1,93a1,93 3-4 for No. 2. Corn opened steady and firm at 81 1-2a81¾c for new, advanced to 81 3-4c, and closed at 81¾c; No. 1 is dull at 85c. Oats is dull at 56¼c for winter receipts, and 58 1-2c for fresh do. Rye is in fair demand and more active with sales of No. 1 at $1,66. Barley is active and firm at $2,18a2,22 for No. 2, advanced 4a6c, and sales were made at $2,25a2,30 for rejected. Pork products are dull and nearly nominal, and sales are confined to rumps at $18. Sweet pickled hams are selling at 14½c, Cumberland middles at 11c for loose, country. Lard is selling at 14 1-2c for kettle rendered. Dressed hogs are dull at $8 a9. Live hogs are less active and 20a25c lower, with sales of common at $7,60a8; medium to fair, $8,12a8,50; good to choice at $9 a9,37 1-2. Receipts—4,574 barrels flour; 4,117 bushels wheat; 14,140 bushels corn; 3,183 bushels oats; 91 head of dressed, and 885 head of live hogs. Shipments—6,229 barrels flour; 2,650 bushels wheat; 9,300 bushels corn; 600 bushels oats, and 149 live hogs.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Tobacco; offerings large, with some speculative feeling, and prices firm but unchanged. Cotton; very little doing; middling quoted at 23a23½c. Flour firm but inactive, at $7,50a8,00 for super, $9,50 for extra, $10a11 for double extra, and $12a14,25 for treble extra to fancy. Wheat steady and firm, at $2,60a2,70 for prime to choice winter; spring in better demand, at $2,05a2,12½ for prime to fancy. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 89a90c for shelled, and 80ca82c for ear. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 70a72c, and choice for seed 72a74c. Barley steady, at $2,65 for choice spring. Rye steady, at $1,70. Pork quiet, at $23,75a24,00. Bulk Meats lower; sales 100,000 lbs loose rib sides at Rock Island at 11c. Bacon dull, at 10 3-4a11c for shoulders, 14c for clear sides, and 17c for choice sugar cured hams. Lard firm, at 14½a15c. Receipts—flour, 800 bbls; wheat, 2,500 bush; corn, 2,400 bush; oats, 3,300 bush.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—The weather is much finer and the dry goods trade is improving somewhat but it is still far from being active; prices in the meantime are pretty well sustained. Atlantic A and Indian Head heavy brown sheetings, 19 1-2c; Pacific extra, 19c; do H 19c; Augusta, 18c; Laconia H, 18 1-2; Portsmouth A, 15c; Lyman E, 18c; Pequa, A, 20c; Lyman B B, 24 1-2c; Atlantic H, 19c; Lawrence F, 17c; Sheetings, 19 1-2c; Portsmouth heavy, 16c; Marion extra, 12 1-2c; Waverly X, 14 1-2c; Warren A A, 23 1-2; Pepperell E, 17 1-2c; Lawrence B, 16 1-2c; do D, 18 1-2c; Shetucket B Shirtings, 9 1-2c; Amoskeag, Stark and Otis brown drills, 7c. Calicoes and Delaines steady and in request at previous prices. All fine white flannels are 2 1-2c, and plain scarlets in lower grades are 1-2a2 1-2c firmer, owing to speculative movements recently.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Petroleum less active and less firm; sales of 3,000 bbls of refined in bond at 24 1-4ca24 1-2c, and 1,000 bbls crude at 16c. Flour dull. Wheat held firmly; red $2,60a2,65; white $3,00a3,25. Rye; Pennsylvania $1,78a1,80. Corn dull; yellow $1,18. Oats 82a83c. Mess Pork $25a 25,50. Lard 16a16 1-4c. Tallow 11 1-4-11 1-2c.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—Flour steady and more active. Wheat a shade better, at $1,96 for No. 1. Oats firm at 58 1-2. Barley scarce at $2,40. Corn more active at 85c for fresh. Receipts—400 bbls flour; 1,900 bush wheat. Shipments—1,700 bbls flour; 1,300 bush wheat.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 17.—Beef Cattle are quiet and steady, at $8,12 1-2a8,60 for good to choice shipping steers.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—The market is firm for tobacco; sales 157 hhds. lugs to retailers at $5a25,75; Hart & Co. bright leaf $14,50. Cotton 23a23 1-2c. Flour—superfine $8,50a8,75. Wheat $2,55a2,60. Oats in bulk 70c. Corn; shelled 76a79c; ear 75c in bulk. Lard 15a15 1-4c. Mess pork $24. Bulk meats—shoulders 10 1-4c; clear sides 13 1-2c. Bacon—shoulders 11 1-4c; clear sides 14 1-2c.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, March, 17.—Flour: receipts 1155 bbls nominal. Wheat: receipts 1901 bush; quiet and dull. Corn: receipts 5850 bushels; opened at 93, closed at 93½. Oats: receipts 1600 bushels; quiet sales at 69. Rye in demand at $1,60. Seed: sales of Clover at $7,40.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Flour is steady. Wheat dull and firm. Corn $1,17a1,18 for yellow. Oats quiet at 79a82c. Rye firm at $1,90. Clover seed is nominal. Provisions firm. Bacon—shoulders 12 1-2c. Bulk shoulders 10 1-2a10 3-4c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 17.—15 bbls lime, Davidson & Co; 2 bbls oil, Thos Braden & Co; 1 block marble, Thos Anderson; 3 bbls scrap steel, Anderson & Co; 36 bxs hardware, Secomb & Co; 100 bbls flour, H Knox; 32,000 ft lumber, Stoke & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Means & Co; 1 bbl beans, Head C Co; 8 bbls potatoes, M'Bane & Co; 29 bbls dried peaches, Arbuckle & Co; 100 bbls oil, W M'Cutcheon; cloverseed, Carter, M'Grew & Co; 4 bgs cloverseed, Bricker & Co; 2 bbls tallow, W. Falcon & Son; 5 bgs cloverseed, M'Henry & Hood; 65 bgs rye, J S Finch; 2 half bbls butter, W H Graff; 1 car fire brick, Lyon, Shorb & Co; 75,000 ft lumber, Espy & Eong; 44 bales hay, J Glenn; 22 do do, T. Mitchell; 15,000 ft lumber, J Richardson; 8 bdls dry hides, D Chestnut & Co; 2 do do, P Hull; 158 hides, J Callery; 47 bbls dried apples, 4 do flaxseed, C Jenkins; 1 abl onions, one half bbl eggs, H Rea, Jr; 5 bbl4 dried apples, 1 do eggs, 10 do seed potatoes, Graff & Riter; 5 bbls dried apples, 1 do eggs, 4 do beans, 4 half bbls butter, Voigt & Co; 15 bbls potatoes, H Riddle; 20 dox pails, 1 doz kettles, 3 doz tubbs, H Riddle; 25 doz pails, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 20 do do, 1 doz tubbs, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 71 doz pails, E Hazleton; 20 do do, Mears & Co; 15 do do, Carter, McGrew & Co; 5 do do, 4 doz tubbs, Newton & Co; 50 do pails, J E Drew.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 17.—5 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; do do Nimick & Co; 50, bbls. spokes and felloes, Stoner & Marlatt; 22 sks seed, Beckham & Long; 3 bbls flour, 2 half bbls butter, 1 bbl eggs, W. J. Steel & Bro; 1 car hay, H. Reo, Jr.; 3 cars ore, Graff, Bennett & Co.; 1 hhd tobacco, A. Schaab; 50 bbls flour, E. B. Thomas, 1 car stoneware A. A. Morgan; 10 sks rye, 93 bgs oats, 16 do. barley, W. J. Meek; 6 kegs lard, 2 half bbls butter, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 25 boxas soap, Henderson & Bro.; 25 do do Arbuckles & Co.; 7 do do, 2 do candles, John Gangwick; 20 bbls oil, T. H. Nevin; 7 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 25 doz pails, Haworth, McDonald & Co.; 1 bg peanuts, J. S. Dilworth & Co.; 17 boxes tobacco, James Murphy; 12 bbls potatoes, T. O. Morgan.

PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, March 17.—26 bdls shafts, Hare & Bro; 20 bxs starch, J R Smith & Co; 15 bdls brooms, McElroy & Co; 26 sks rye, McHenry & Hood; 24 do. corn, Robb & Herron; 14 sks grain, F G Craighead; 6 bbls apples, 1 half bbl butter, W H Graff; 17 pkgs sundries, Graff & Reiter; 8 do dry appies, 2 coddies tobacco, R Robison & Co; 50 sks barley, Galway & Collins; 10 do do, C H Love; 151 pkgs lard, 6 bbls grease, F Sellers & Co; 2 cars rye, Jas S Finch; 130 pkgs fish, Jas Connor; 1 car corn, E W. Tabor.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 17.—1 car grain, Crawford, Livingston & Co; 2 bdls hides, G. Kahn & Co; 1 box butter, 2 sks rags, S. J. Blanchant; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, W. Whitesides; 12 sks rye, Adams & Austin; 24 do do Scott & Gisal; 40 bales hay Bingham & Laing, 1 box butter 1 do eggs, Busvinkle; 2 boxes butter J. E. Schomaker; 2 cars metal, Rees, Graff & Dull; 2 do do John Moorhead; 9 bbls scrap iron, Colman, Rahm & Co; 1 box butter, Nebaum.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 14.—7 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 2 cars oats, J W Simpson; 30 sks flaxseed; Ewer, Hamilton & Co; 25 bbls oil, Beamer, Bauman & Co; 15 do do, H P Schwartz; 100 bbls flour, R & A Carson; 7 do do, J Kitchen; 91 sks oats, 50 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim; 100 sks flour, 30 do millfeed, 3 do seed, Rose & Ewing; 1 bbl molasses, C Konig; 6 sks rye, Jas McKinney.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 16.—25 kegs nails, Newcomer, Goe & Co; 15 do do, Knox & Orr; 19 do do, Wolf, Duff & Co; 125 bdls straw paper, W A McClurg; 15 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 3 rolls leather, C Seibert; 105 bdls paper, Markle & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The Allegheny river seemed to be at a stand last evening with a little over twenty-two feet in the channel by the Suspension Bridge marks. At Oil City, however, it was reported at three p. m. with seventeen and a half feet in the channel, and twenty feet at Brady's Bend. The Monongahela was reported rising slowly with twenty-one and a half feet by the pier mark. The weather was cloudy and pleasant, though towards evening, it seemed to be clearing up, and getting somewhat colder.

The Bellevernon, from St. Louis, Wild Duck and barges, from New Orleans, and the St. Charles, from Cincinnati would arrive early last evening. The Glasgow, en route from St. Louis to this port, it is reported, is detained below the Steubenville Bridge, being unable to get under.

Scarcely a day passes but what an accident is caused by this public nuisance, and it is high time that some measures were taken to abate it. It is unsafe, both in high and low water, and it is probable that the damage sustained by the coal trade alone, will aggregate more in dollars and cents than the bridge cost. The Wheeling bridge is bad enough, but there is no comparison between it and the one that now spans the Ohio river at Steubenville.

The Importer is to be sold at auction today, to the highest bidder.

The Belle Vernon, Captain J. J. Darraugh, will positively leave for St. Louis this evening, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She is an excellent boat in all respects, and is admirably adapted for the Pittsburgh and St. Louis trade.

The Wauanita, Captain Thomas Shuman, is filliing up steadily for the Missouri river, as is also the Lorena, Captain Sam. Shuman, for St. Louis. These are both good boats and there are few better steamboatmen than the Shuman brothers.

The Leni Leoti, Captain Hamilton, is loading for St. Louis and the Upper Missouri river. She goes clean up to Fort Benton. The Leni will be followed by the new steamer Andrew Ackley, Captain Bolie.

The R. C. Gray, Captain Wm. B. Anderson, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and Memphis. The America, Captain Adam Poe, is up for Nashville.

The "Wild Duck Barges," in command of Captain J. W. Anawait, will be ready to leave for St. Louis on Saturday. Captain Anawait has already a considerable portion of his cargo engaged.

Durff, of the Memphis *Avalanche*, gives the following reminiscence of the notorious Judge Hunter, of that city:

"The so-called Judge Hunter has threatened to incarcerate "wee uns" in jail for contempt. We happened to be present in Cairo when Bill Hunter, who was known as a dead beat and bar-room loafer, was rotten-egged out of Cairo on account of his rascality and meanness. In that region all decent people looked on Hunter with contempt. In his first attorneyship at Mound City, Illinois, William, the trombonist, collected nine hundred dollars of an estate for the benefit of a steamboat engineer, who livas in Cincinnati. Hunter has, up to date, failed to pay over the money. His passion for filthy lucre got the best of him. We have no desire to be committed to jail by old Bill, but we can't help telling the truth. Go it, old tooter!"

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday says: Captain George Baker, late of the Sherman, goes to Pittsburgh to attend the public sale of the steamer Importer, advertised to take place on Wednesday.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday: A crazed woman appeared at the staging of the Argosy, on Saturday, well dressed and apparently intelligent, asking a situation as chamermaid. At first Captain Vandergrift informed her that no such situation could be had on his boat; but, observing a gentleman who accompanied her making signs to indicate that she was demented, he concluded to humor her whim, and informed her that a situation would be open next trip, and that she could have it. She then requested a card of the boat, which the Captain was unable to furnish, as he had not learned the necessity of such; but the gentleman who accompanied her, and who proved afterwards to be her husband, earnestly requested that the card of some steamboat should be given her in order to give her mind rest for the time. An old card of the Telegraph was hunted up therefore and no doubt the officers of that boat will be astonished, next trip, to find that they have engaged a new chambermaid.

Sickness in the family of Capt. Charles Beers, prevented him from leaving the city, and Richard Henderson went out as pilot of the Armadillo in his place.

The Evansville papers say, that Mr. C. D. Millar, river editor of the *Commercial*, who left here a few days ago, on a trip to New Orleans, turns back from that point, in consequence of domestic affliction.

Mr. John Ballard, an old resident of Oldham county, Ky., recently took passage on the steamer Falls City, for Bowling Green, and as nothing has been heard of him, he is supposed to have fallen overboard.

Capt. T. P. Leathers, of the Magenta, is stopping at the Spencer House.

The officers of the Pine Grove, which arrived from Nashville Saturday, report that no trace or tidings of Mr. Robert Seymour, second clerk of that steamer, who disappeared suddenly and mysteriously at Nashville, three weeks ago, have yet to come to light. The belief is that he was murdered for money he was supposed to have in his possession, from the collection of freight bills of the boat. Nearly all the money collected by him, however, it seems he had taken care to safely deposit.

On board the steamer Mollie Hambleton, bound from Memphis for the St. Francis River, last Tuesday, a Mr. Diamond and J. C. Berry, both planters, had a violent quarrel, but were separated. Soon afterward, Mr. Diamond, while standing in the cabin, was shot in the breast, the wound being probably fatal. No one saw the shot fired, nor did subsequent investigation throw any more light on the affair than that involved in the suspicion directed toward Mr. Berry. The latter, however, was not in the cabin at the time, and if guilty, must have fired from the guards.

A late Evansville paper says: The Sam. Orr blew her whistle last evening only once, and for a very brief period. The wharfmasters were soon present, and gave notice of their purpose to prosecute under the ordinance, and Capt. Duncan, we understand, proposes to test the power of the City Council and the legality of the ordinance. It is a question that should be decided at once. The ordinance was passed upon the petition of a large number of the business men of the city, including several commanders of steamers.

COAL ARRIVED—COAL DISASTERS—STEUBENVILLE BRIDGE NUISANCE.—The first of the fleet of coal tugs came in from Pittsburgh early yesterday, including the J. S. Neal, with four barges, only three days out; also the Wilson with six barges and 66,000 bushels of coal, and the Bengal Tiger with seven barges and 77,000 bushels of coal, making a total of 146,000 bushels. The Sam. Roberts, with her tow all for this port, was due last night from Pittsburgh. Several very serious disasters and severe losses have to be recorded on the present rise, all occasioned by one of those abominable nuisances along the Ohio river, a railroad bridge. The Steubenville bridge is the prolific cause of the present disasters, involving the loss of 150,000 bushels of coal, together with eleven barges and boats. The boats were lost, together with their contents, by striking the piers of the bridge on the night of the 11th. The losses were dvided as follows:

BOATS.	BARGES.	OWNERS.
Diamond	5 barges	Hays Coal Co.
Fred Wilson	1 do	O'Neal & Co.
Coal Valley	2 do	William Stein
Tigress	3 boats	I. Deppold & Co.

The tow of the Diamond was destined for Memphis and the loss exceeds $7,000, and the loss of the others will probably amount to $16,000, all of which should be paid by the bridge company which caused the disasters.—*Louisville Courier 15th.*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer BELLEVERNON.....Capt. J. J. DARRAGH. Will leave as above THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., positively. For freight or passage apply on board. mh18

FOR CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.—The steamer R. C. GRAY.....Capt. W. B. ANDERSON. Will leave as above on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to mh18 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer AMERICA.....Capt. ADAM POE. Will leave as above on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, Or, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS, LEAVENWORTH, SAINT JOSEPH, SIOUX CITY, FORT BENTON, AND THE GOLD MINES.—The favorite steamer LENI LEOTI.....J. HAMILTON, Commander. Will leave as above on THIS DAY, March 18th, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to CHAS. BARNES, JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The steamer KATE ROBINSON.....Capt. ROBT. ROBINSON. Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, March 18th, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to BARNES, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer LORENA.....Capt. SAM. SHUMAN. Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 19th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MONTANA, FORT BENTON AND THE GOLD MINES.—The fine new steamer ANDREW ACKLEY.....Capt. GARRETT BOLIE. Will leave for above ports on MARCH 18th. The above boat is entirely new, was built expressly for that trade, and has the Government contracts. For freight or passage apply on board or to W. J. KOUNTZ, JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

FOR MISSOURI RIVER DIRECT.—FOR LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOEPH AND OMAHA.—The splendid steamer WAUANITA.....Capt. THOMAS SHUMAN Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The steamer WILD DUCK, and Barges, Capt. J. W. ANAWALT, will leave as above on SATURDAY, the 21st inst, without fail. Rates satisfactory. For freight or passage apply on board or to CHAS. BARNES, Agent.

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OFFICE, 98 GRANT STREET,
Opposite the Cathedral.
je15:TTS

A. AMMON,

AN EPISCOPAL REPRI

In accordance with the judgm[ent] of [ec]clesiastical court, Rev. S. H. T[yng] was publicly reprimanded by Bi[shop] Potter, on Saturday last, at the C[hurch] of the [illegible], on the corner of [illegible] street and [illegible] avenue. The offence consisted in having held se[rvice] in the edifice and according to the f[orm] of another christian denomination, of [which] he was the more easily convicted, sinc[e he] freely avowed and defended his act. The scene at the Church was peculiarly interesting, and none the less so for the protest which was offered against the official action of the Bishop. The admonition was very long, and partook of the nature of an argument reviewing the entire case. Of the proceedings and protest we have the annexed account from the Evening *Post*:

Four policemen occupied the head of the aisles to prevent persons from crowding in front of the altar during the Bishop's address.

After the preliminary exercises, Bishop Potter rose, and in a loud voice said: "Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., come forward!" The Bishop repeated the summons a second time, when Mr. Tyng stepped forward and took the second seat in the central aisle. His father also occupied the same pew.

Mr. Tyng throughout the entire reading of the admonition kept his seat, with his eye steadfastly fixed upon Bishop Potter.

The delivery of the admonition occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and towards the close Bishop Potter's voice was tremulous with emotion. The members of the court and assisting clergymen remained standing during the reading.

As soon as Bishop Potter said "Amen" at the close of the paper, Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng rose, and producing a manuscript from his pocket, read as follows, to the amazement of nearly all present:

"Horatio Potter, Right Reverend Bishop of New York:—

Bishop Potter immediately turned to Rev. Dr. Houghton and said in an excited manner, "Go on!" "Go on!" Dr. Houghton then proceeded with his prayer—Dr. Tyng also reading his protest at the same time.

Dr. Tyng read four or five lines of the be[fore]ment, when finding that he could not remained [illegible] quietly folded up the paper and the prayer. [illegible] until the conclusion of Bishop Potter then ad[illegible] of the chancel and pronounced the ben[edic]tion, at the conclusion of which a scene of great confusion ensued.

Rev. Dr. Tyng went forward and handed Bishop Potter a protest which he was not permitted to read. This document was "a solemn prosest against this whole proceeding, now completed, from its commencement to its conclusion, as false in its allegation, unjust in its principle, uncanonical in its form, illegal in its transactions, iniquitous in its purpose, and voluntarily and persistently persecuting in its spirit, process and development."

It was also a "solemn appeal from this decision of this court, and from this approval thereof, by the Bishop of this diocese, under the most earnest sense of the cruel injustice with which this respondent has been treated, to the supreme and final decision of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the abiding sense of justice and righteousness in the individual members of this Church; to the conscientious review of the Christian Church throughout this land; to the record of future historic truth; to generations of advancing light and religious purity and power, which may come hereafter; and with the deepest humility, but with confidence unfeigned, to the judgment-seat of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the one Great Head and Ruler of His Church, and whose approval can never be given to the persecution of the innocent, or to the oppression of the weak."

The friends of Mr. Tyng crowded about the pew occupied by him, and some of them denounced the court which found the verdict, while a few alluded to Bishop Potter in no complimentary terms.

The noise and confusion by the vast throng was very great, and it required the utmost efforts of the four or five policemen present to disperse the audience, a large part of whom, it is said, were exceedingly anxious to organize a meeting to sympathize with Mr. Tyng then and there.

At length the audience dispersed, and the friends of Mr. Tyng proceeded to the Church of the Mediator, where other proceedings took place.

Charles Dickens.

A sensible letter from Washington concerning Mr. Dickens' visit to the United States appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The writer says:

"On his arrival in Boston Mr. Dickens found himself in a literary society which had sprung up since his earlier visit, and as he has passed through the great cities he has moved among a people to whom a 'live author' is no longer a surprise or a curiosity. He has produced no commotion by his walks along Broadway, Washington street or Pennsylvania avenue, but he has been thrown upon his merits as a writer and reader. He has in this manner been enabled to observe American society under circumstances far more favorable than those amid which his first "American Notes" were taken, and we may apprehend that the new conditions of the country are likely to furnish him with subjects suggestive of something more than spicy caricature. The *bonhomie* with which he has been received is itself characteristic of the growth of the American mind, showing as it does that its young and morbid sensitiveness to ridicule has in a great measure disappeared. It must be admitted, in the light of what all now know to have been then in America, that Mr. Dickens's work on this country was calculated to produce irritation, not so much by what it observed as what it did not observe, the caricatures being almost entirely unbalanced by any recognition of the serious and important traits of American life and character. It is not wonderful that he should feel himself somewhat embarrassed personally, as a person might who finds himself incurring the obligations of a guest to a man whom he had once held up to ridicule. I am not surprised, therefore, to hear of his preferring to be entertained by English residents here.

"One of the chief counts of the indictment against England, as it stands in the American mind, is that during their late struggle the literary men of that country, they who mainly represent to Americans all its attractions, were either hostile or indifferent to their cause. It would probably have entirely altered the complexion of Mr. Dickens' visit, could he have pointed to any expressions of sympathy written or uttered by him for America during her late struggle. As it is, he is generally understood to have shared in the cold neutrality or active Southern sympathy which characterized the attitude of many among the higher classes in England. All these causes have probably conspired to disappoint the hopes that had been held out of an influence from the visit favorable to a more fraternal feeling between the United States and Great Britain."

—The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the third week in February were $60,180—an increase on the earnings of the corresponding week in 1867 of $18,898.

and Pennsylvania Farm Journal:

GENTLEMEN: We notice in your February number that your correspondent interrogates us as follows, viz:

"We would like to ask Messrs. Glenn & Brother why they recommend the importation of foreign stock for breeders, duty free, as advocated by them in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, of February 20th, 1868. Have we not as good sheep and other stock as in the world?"

Lawrence county, Pa. M.

The questions though short embrace a great deal. We would much have preferred that they had been propounded to others eminently better competent to answer than ourselves. But being so publicly questioned, and in consequence of a contribution to a highly respectable and invaluable breeders or stock journal, &c., we reply lengthily and in such a way as we hope will elicit much valuable information from many breeders of all kinds of stock. The reader will please premise that we would prefer to answer the second question in the affirmative, which would most fully dispose of the first.

Inasmuch as the American wool growers have more to contend with than all other breeders of useful animals, we will confine our answer to sheep or sheep husbandry principally.

It is very desirable that American agriculturists (or wool growers,) shall produce for the American wool manufacturers every description of wool that they require for the manufacturing of woolen material of all kinds to clothe the Americans. In so doing they will certainly contribute their share towards making our country in fact, nobly [illegible] independent.

Importers of foreign wool and woolens, and their allies, are watching the American wool growers with intense interest. In fact, all free trades appear to have combined to effect a repeal of the very small protection afforded now to the American wool grower, and their repeated argument again and again repeated, that American wool growers do not produce a sufficient variety of wool to enable our wool manufacturers to manufacture all the different varieties of woolen goods required by Americans, and that wool can be produced cheaper elsewhere—we think very plainly, intimating that they think American wool growers should not aspire to grow wool to clothe Americans, but content themselves in "being hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the foreign wool grower and their free trade allies sojourning in our country. The following extract from the New York *Economist*, of February 22, 1868, we think good, authentic free trade authority:

"There is a very peculiar state of things the market for cotton is advancing, tion active, but it [illegible] of every descrip- Hitherto it has always [illegible] on woolens, whenever activity commenced in [illegible] ness the other would sympathize with it some extent, but for a number of weeks we have had a very active trade in cottons; prices have advanced, and cotton factories are running full time, and some even more than that; but woolens are as dull as ever, and instead of woolen mills either increasing their hours of running, or the amount of machinery, they are curtailing their production more and more.

"And for improvement in the woolen trade we must look to the same source from which we obtain anything like real improvement in the cotton market. Cotton trade is good in England. English capitalists expect a short crop of cotton in 1868, and consequently are free purchasers. Cotton and cotton goods, six weeks ago, were down to a low point, and consumers not only here, but all over the world, became free purchasers, and business is active. Not so, however, with wool and woolens. There is no fear but the world will produce a large amount of wool, sufficient for every want, notwithstanding that our farmers have slaughtered so many sheep, and flooded the Eastern markets with the largest amount of pulled wool which ever came upon it; and that, too, of the present growth. If they had wanted to kill their sheep why not wait a few months, and then the pelts might have sold for something; but we suppose they thought it would cost too much to keep their sheep through winter. But the slaughtering of sheep has not alarmed any one. Our own manufacturers do not notice it; and the English manufacturers look upon it as a good joke; and the Australian farmer will say that, should the United States cease altogether to be a wool growing country, they, in a very few years, would supply the deficiency. In 1860, Australia sent to England 59,166,000 lbs, in 1865, 199,734,000 lbs. At this rate of increase we may look for over 200,000,000 lbs in 1870, while South America, in 1860, furnished 8,959,900 lbs; yet that amount, in 1865, was increased to 17,867,000 lbs. At the same rate of increase we may look for over 30,000,000 lbs from this quarter, with a proportionate increase from the Cape of Good Hope, and from this section the wool is increasing in quality as fast as in quantity; while Australia produces the finest and best grown wool in the world, Germany not excepted, for she has nearly driven the German wool out of the English Market, for, in 1830, when Aurtralia only furnished England with 1,967,279 lbs, Germany supplied her with 26,073,892 lbs. This amount, in 1865, had dwindled down to 6,858,000 lbs.

"From the facts already presented we have seen that America cannot make her own price for any material or product which is of world wide growth, let her tariff be what it may, but must be subject to all the powers that be, whether here or elsewhere, and it is only a question of two or three years whether this country furnishes the wool for our manufacturers, or Australia, South America, or the Cape of Good Hope. And we must wait for an advance in goods and in wool in Europe before we shall have any advance here."

How do you like these enunciations, teachings or expressions, American wool growers? There is no respectable government under heaven that has so steadily and so long neglected their national agricultural interest as has the government of the United States. Hence, American wool growers have to compete with all wool growers of the universe for his own market, against all the known qualities of wool, from the very finest to the coarsest wool hair grown anywhere. This being undeniably so, is it to be supposed that we have all the different varieties of wool growing sheep in their greatest purity and desirableness—most certainly there is every inducement virtually held out by our government to foreigners to improve their sheep, introduce and send to our almost open market all varieties of wool.

American wool growers are at least entitled to the same fostering care and protection that similar, or less enterprise, industry and perseverance has or would have commanded and received in agricultural and other industrial pursuits, in and by any and all other government under heaven.

But American agricultural and other industrial pursuits are neglected by our government.

These being the facts in the case the question very naturally presents itself. Are not the agriculturalists of our country themselves alone to blame—having a larger invested capital and many more voters than all other inhabitants or interests combined? Why not now see to it before the Presidential platform of either party be adopted, [illegible] most important of all [illegible] be assured that in [illegible] all be protected [illegible] preference [illegible] of their own whole work.

Is it not to the interest of the American wool grower to have the privilege of importing any and all varieties, or families of sheep, free from governmental charges for breeding purposes? If better varieties are to be found of any kind of sheep than we have, it is the cheapest and quickest and best way of improving our stock by importing or transporting such to our country, and thus be enabled to produce every required variety of wool upon our soil. Having and breeding the very best different varieties of sheep all wool will vastly contribute to the greate prosperity of our common country, North and South, East and West, and insure the continuation of our present woolen manufactories, and induce the erection of other mills for different manufactures of woolens, and some not now largely, if at al manufactured in the country.

The varied climate of the United States, and the change of the labor system in the Southern States, favors and urgently invites the importation of all improved varieties of sheep from Northern States, and every climate under heaven.

We observe, John H. Klippart, Esq., Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, in his valuable and elaborate report of his agricultural tour in Europe in 1865. We hope Mr. K. will publish this report with additional matter in book form for the advantage of all American agriculturalists. This report is more complete on the subject it treats than any other we have read since the report of Charles L. Fleischman, Esq., in the (agricultural) Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1847. Mr. Klippart says: "Taken as a whole the sheep on exhibition at Stettin were superior to the same number of sheep on exhibition at one of our State Fairs—although we have individual animals as good as any I saw at Stettin, but the best sheep were not there. I afterward saw much better ones in some of the German States. Sheep breeding and wool growing is more reduced to a science, or rather a trade, if I may call it, in Germany, than anywhere else in the world.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that if (American) breeders would follow a reasonable and useful proceeding, they will in a short time produce far better sheep than those on the Continent (of Europe,) because experiments already made, go to prove that the food and climate of the United States are far preferable for Merino breeding, notwithstanding they may still require imported material as long as there is not produced a certain uniformity in wool and frame, united with a reliable hereditary transmission of qualities which can be obtained only by continuing the same principal for years. Until such a state is universal, breeders will always have far more benefit from importing good stocks than from amalgamating inferior materials. Sheep breeders must endeavor to obtain a perfect knowledge of those qualities which render the wool valuable for manufacturing purposes. well-[illegible] of clean washed fleeces, as W. Pollock, a[illegible]uch as that made by Geo. would be of great bene[illegible] State Fair in 1864, result." [illegible] promoting that

A great want, not only in the South [illegible] the North, is a present knowledge of sheep husbandry in our Southern States. Many Northern men engaged in sheep husbandry, thinking of emigrating, wish to know how the different breeds of sheep succeed in the South, and which does the best for wool growing—which family for mutton and wool combined, &c., &c. The book, "Sheep Husbandry in the South," by Hon. H. S. Randall, very valuable up to 1861, cannot now be so valuable as to numbers, and of the history and value and kind of the present flocks in the South. Can not Mark R. Cockrill, Esq., of Stock Place, Tennessee, supply the very desirable information himself in book form, or otherwise, as he thinks best, or have it properly furnished. No business or calling is more fully calculated to create a sympathy for each other, or to cultivate a brotherly intimacy, than sheep husbandry. Surely shepherds are brethren and have a direct interest in the prosperity of each other, being engaged in cultivating different varieties of sheep surely contributes to the greatest good of the greatest numbers of our countrymen. Every true American, be he agriculturist or otherwise, we think, cannot but rejoice at the recommendation of our worthy Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture as recommended to Congress, (and published in your February number) and desire that the privilege be allowed to every American citizen to import of all the different best varieties of mutton, coarse-combing, deline, and fine wooled sheep, and all other improved animals and birds for breeding purposes free of government tariff or hindrances.

If better breeds or breeding animals are to be found elsewhere than in the United States, we cannot afford to be without them, and importers of such ought not have to pay governmental charges to benefit the greater number of the American people.

GLENN & BROTHER.

Another Jibbenainoisy in the Field.

A young man is now stopping at the Key City House, by the name of George W. Porter, whose parents, brothers, sisters and relatives were all murdered at Redwood, Minnesota, in the great Indian massacre of 1861. He is the sole survivor, and was the only one left to communicate the mournful intelligence to the nearest settlement. Bereft in one brief hour of all that he held dear on earth, and with the victims of savage ferocity extended in death before him, he took a solemn vow of vengeance. How well he has performed that vow, the reader may judge when we state that in six years young Porter has, alone, and with the assistance of nothing but his trusty rifle, sent to the happy-hunting grounds the souls of one hundred and eight Indian braves!

He carries with him a piece of canebrake about twelve inches in length, and whenever he killed an Indian he would make a notch on this. One hundred and eight notches are now to be counted on the piece of cane alluded to, the last one being on Christmas, 1866. Surely young Porter has been an avenging Nemesis on the footsteps of those who have slaughtered his kindred. The Indians killed embrace representatives from nearly every tribe on the Plains. By night and by day he followed them; through the trackless forests, over the desert wastes, by the mountain sides and in the lonely glen has he pursued his victims, until the crack of the rifle and the death yell proclaimed that another redskin had been sent to his final account, and sated with blood the vengeance of his purpose. Porter has not passed through all these perilous scenes unscathed. His body has been riddled by eleven bullets and slashed in thirty-three places by the knife. But he has withstood all, come out victorious, and now exhibits with pride the trophies of his power. Truly, his parents and relatives have been deeply, terribly avenged.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Times.*

A WASHINGTON letter says: Grant settled the question of probable delay in the Impeachment trial yesterday. Some one told him Johnson was going to ask time to send off to Alaska and other ends of the earth for witnesses. "What's the use of that?" said the General. "He can prove anything he wants to by Welles and Randall and McCulloch!"

TRADE AND LABOR.

—The Detroit *Post* fills five pages with its annual statement of the business of that [illegible].

—The New Albany Rolling Mill of J. Brigdon & Co. will commence running in about two weeks, with a largely increased capacity.

—One thousand barrels of flour were received in New Albany from Chicago on Monday to be shipped south.

—More than a thousand mules were transported by rail from Nashville to Georgia last week.

—In Utica, New York, two hundred and twenty-five buildings were erected last year at a cost of $1,956,000.

—New Albany, Ind., has five first class foundries and machine shops including the works of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

—There is an unexampled run of shad in the North Carolina sounds. Upward of sixteen thousand nets have been set, and the fishermen are exceedingly jubilant.

—A Bombay letter of Jan. 29th announces the arrival at Annesley Bay of a small French vessel from Alexandria, (Egypt.) She came through the Suez Canal.

—A gentleman in Illinois owns an estate so large that he has three hundred and twenty miles of hedge upon it. He is to sow a new field of ten acres for the first time this year.

—The St. Paul *Press*, 3d inst., contains this cheering paragraph: "The [illegible] contracts is very active, and the great number that are being given out at this early date indicate an unusually active season this year. Carpenters, masons, and stone cutters will be in great demand here, and will command good wages the season through. It is feared that help enough cannot be obtained to do all the stone cutting that will be required."

More men are out of employment in New York [illegible] at the present than at any time since 1861; [illegible] the breaking out of the rebellion so [illegible]. Not a single contract has been let in business there, ship carpenters to build steamboats [illegible] the ing season.

—Three vessels have arrived at Gloucester, Mass., from the Georgias, within the past week. One brought 100,000 pounds of fish, another 78,000 pounds, and the third 5,700 codfish. These were probably the largest trips ever landed at that famous fishing port.

—The Lowell *Courier* learns that arrangements are being made to start the Tremont and Suffolk mills again. The Merrimack woolen mills in Dracut have been running on half time.

—The cultivation of rape seed is inaugurated with flattering prospects. The cultivation of this seed does not require as much labor as the same amount of wheat. It yields as well, and brings a better price.

—The Providence *Journal* says many of the hands at the Fall River Mills who abandoned work because their wages were reduced, are returning to their places, and expresses the hope that manufacturers will deal as liberally with their operatives as a prudent conduct of their business will allow.

—According to Mr. J. Ross Browne, the harvest of gold from the Pacific slope, in [illegible] was $75,000,000. From January 1, 1848, to Jan. 1, 1868, the gathering of golden dust and ore amounted to about $1,165,000,000. The report says that the placers are less productive than formerly, while the veins and quartz workings are operated on instead.

—Thirty-two New York builders, shippers, and owners petition Congress to pass a law remitting the duties upon articles used in the construction of vessels. They represent that the commerce of the country is prostrated; that the foreign carrying trade is seeking other than American bottoms, and that the skilled labor in this branch of industry has to look for employment from other sources.

—A meeting of the citizens of Benton and contiguous counties, was held at Warsaw on the 15th ult., to take measures to improve the navigation of the Osage, so as to secure constant and cheap communication with St. Louis, and thus secure a ready outlet for the products of the rich valley of that river, and incidentally affording the advantages of valuable water power for manufacturing purposes.

—The past winter has been very severe on the wheat crop in East Tennessee. A great deal of it was frozen out, and fears were entertained that the present crop would prove a failure. But the damage is not so great as was expected. Occasionally a field of wheat is so completely frozen out as to render it necessary to plow it up and sow some other crop, but this is very rare. There is yet a chance for a good crop in Tennessee.

—A large number of immigrants from Alabama have arrived in Kansas, with a view of purchasing farms in Douglas county. They appear to be more intelligent than a majority of immigrants from the South, and apparently possess the means to purchase good homes.

—The Cabot Manufacturing Company at Brunswick, Me., has enlarged its mills to three times their former capacity, and is now running 26,000 spindles on coarse and fine sheetings. Improvements have been added at an expense of $400,000—$100,000 worth of machinery having been imported.

—An extensive oil factory, with a full set of improved machinery, and also with the necessary apparatus for breaking and dressing hemp and flax straw, is about to be erected at Minneapolis. The enterprising proprietor is assured by agriculturists that an abundance of flax and hemp will be grown in the State, to keep both oil and breaking machinery in full operation, and he has now on the way from Europe a large quantity of different varieties of seeds.

—The latest development of the irrepressible air-line railroad, which is intended to connect Atlanta, Ga., with Charlotte, N. C., and considerably shorten the route to the Pacific Ocean, China, Japan, &c., has been a resolution to petition Congress to lend the greenbacks, or a considerable portion of them, which may be found necessary to construct the great short cut.

—The Willbraham Cheese Factory made 58,670 pounds of cheese from 610,184 pounds of milk, last season, using 10.40 pounds of milk for one of cheese. Its entire cost was $2 by the hundred, and the net profit $12.50. The factory at Warren received 498,741 pounds of milk, and made 36,384 pounds of cheese. It took 9.90 pounds of milk for one pound of cheese. The expense of manufacturing was $1.13 by the hundred, and the net profit $11.24.

—Davenport is to have a water power canal running from opposite the foot of Fulton Island to East Davenport. Says the *Gazette*: The plan, so long deemed feasible here, is the construction of a canal—say fifty feet wide by ten feet deep. It is estimated that a fall of twelve feet will thus be secured, with a sufficient volume of water to furnish an unfailing water power, such as would make Davenport the Lowell of the west. Once completed—such is the nature of the route—the expense of maintenance would be exceedingly small, and the rents derived from the use of the power would constitute a very large revenue, besides making this a manufacturing center and doubling the population of the city within a single decade.

FOREIGN.

Bankok, the capital of the empire of Siam, is said to be one of the most wonderful cities in the world. It stands on a broad river, on either side of which, moored in regular streets and alleys, extending as far as the eye can reach, are upwards of 20,000 neat little houses, each house floating on a compact raft of bamboos, and the whole intermediate space of the river is one dense mass of ships, junks, and boats, of every conceivable shape, color and size.

Perhaps no more open swindle was ever perpetrated than by the person who advertised in English papers as follows, and it is said that the answers came to the post office by hundreds: "An elderly bachelor of fortune, wishing to amuse himself by testing the credulity of the public, and to benefit and assist others, will send a suitable present of genuine worth, according to the circumstances of the applicant, to all who will send him seventeen stamps, demanded merely as tokens of confidence. Stamps will be returned with present, carriage paid. Address," &c.

An ingenious but unsuccessful French writer, lately, tired of the hostility of the critics, repaired to a distant province, took lodgings at a farrier's shop, and worked a little every day at the forge and anvil. But the greater part of his time was secretly devoted to the composition of three large volumes of poetry and essays, which he published as the works of a journeyman blacksmith. The trick succeeded; all France was in amazement. The poems of this "child of nature," this "untutored genius," "inspired son of Vulcan" [illegible] was now called, were [illegible] praised by the critics, and were [illegible] purchased by everybody. Great literary pilgrimages will be rather critically scrutinized by the Parisians hereafter.

A Naples paper publishes the following extraordinary story: "A farmer was found hanged by his fireside. Suspicion fell upon his wife; she was arrested; and when questioned by the magistrate, made the following affectionate confession: 'Well, in faith there's not much to be told. Going home last night I found my husband by the side of the fire-place trying to hang himself; the rope was already round his [illegible]. As he had already told every one endeavored to hang himself; I passing the other rurally to assist him, by rafter, and pulling as hard the rope over a he was suspended in the air.' Judge, until confess, then, that you strangled your husband!' 'Yes, a little, but not quite, because he pulled the rope also. Besides, I knew the poor man was tired of life. I was well aware I should be arrested; but before you send me to prison I beg you to let me attend my poor husband's funeral.'' The same authority adds: "It is needless to say that the desire expressed by this excellent wife and fervent Christian was fully appreciated by the court, but not complied with."

Hon. John A. Bingham.

Hon. John A. Bingham, who has been chosen Chairman of the Committee of Managers to try Andrew Johnson, was born at Mercer, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and is therefore fifty-three years old. He passed two years in a printing office, received an academic education, was a student of Franklin College, Ohio; admitted to the bar in 1840; District Attorney for Tuscarawas county, from 1840 to 1845, and has since served in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses from the Sixteenth Ohio District. He was Chairman of a Board of Managers in the House for the impeachment of Judge Humphreys for high treason on the 23d of May, 1863; was appointed Assistant Judge Advocate General in 1864, and conducted the prosecution in the trial of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln; is now Chairman of the House Committee of Claims; he is also a member of the Committee on Reconstruction; and in consequence of the illness of Mr. Stevens, upon himself and Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has devolved the main business in the proceedings against Andrew Johnson. A finished scholar, an easy, rapid and trenchant speaker, he is among the most effective and pleasant orators in Congress. His knowledge and aptitude for the law are very remarkable. With a fine expressive countenance, and graceful figure, and medium stature, he revives the best ideal of Parliament eloquence, and will attract great attention and wield a large influence before the Senatorial Judges.

—A change likely to be made in the Cairo and Fulton railroad of Missouri, is to run it from Charleston to New Madrid, and from thence, in a westerly direction, by the way of Weaverville and Clarkston, in Dunklin county, to some point on the Arkansas line near Chalk Bluffs. This will give Cairo, by connecting with the river or levee road at New Madrid, a shorter line to Memphis, by thirty miles at least, than the one by the way of the Mobile and Ohio, and the Memphis and Louisville roads. By this change, all the travel and trade now carried over the Mobile and Ohio road to Memphis, will be diverted and pass through Missouri.

MR. PEABODY'S GIFT.—The trustees of Mr. Peabody's first gift of £100,000 to the poor of London, report for the year 1867 that the gift has been fully employed; that the sanitary condition of the houses built is excellent; that the deaths in them are much below the average, and due to ordinary causes; that good order, health and general contentment prevail among the tenants; that the children are clean and happy, and that a beneficial influence is exerted over the working classes. Next year the second gift of £100,000 will be applied. The population in the houses erected by Mr. Peabody is 1,583.

THE VALUE OF ONIONS.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* recommends onions as a specific against epidemics—not as an esculent, but sliced and kept in a sick room, where they will absorb any atmospheric poison. They should be replaced by fresh ones every hour. It is noticed that in the room of a small-pox patient they will blister and decompose with great rapidity, but will prevent the spread of the disease. Their application has also proved effective in the case of snake bites.

THE Baltimore *Sun* is announcing the passage, over the Mayor's veto, of the Connellsville Railroad ordinance, remarks that: The city, without involving itself in any further obligation, thus takes the initial step for recommencing the construction of this road, so important to the future trade of Baltimore, and it is incumbent on the other parties in crested promptly to consummate all other necessary measures and push the work to completion in as little time as possible.

SARCASTIC.—The Portsmouth *Tribune* is responsible for the following cruel item: "Eleven Democratic delegates from Cincinnati went up to Columbus the day before the meeting of our State Convention. Their legs were chained together and they were accompanied by a very attentive escort."

—It is stated that the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company will lay down about twelve hundred tons of new iron on their track this season.

THOSE stupid foreigners!—Old Growler complains that if you ask a German waiter simply for a glass of beer, he directly goes away and brings you a cheese.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: *Second page — Wanted, Some Pleasure, Labor and Rest, Table Talk and many other items. Third page—Financial Matters, River News, Markets by Telegraph and Imports. Sixth page—Finance and Trade and Commercial Intelligence. Seventh page—Amusement Directory, Spring Fashions, Mrs. Senator Sprague and Andrew Johnson, a spicy contribution from the pen of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 139.

TEXAS calls a Convention, the vote in its favor having some 4,000 majority. Of the ninety delegates, nine are colored. Gov. Hamilton is elected a member.

UNLESS GEN. HANCOCK is misrepresented by late telegrams, his last days of command in the Fifth District will gain as little credit for him as the first. The friends of reconstruction in Louisiana and Texas make bitter complaints against him of untairness, and of an obstinate perversion of his power, in carrying out the election clauses of the laws.

THE Northern streams are everywhere welcoming the spring, by throwing off their icy shields and filling up their full banks with the volume of rains and melting snows. The Allegheny marked twenty-two feet and rising yesterday, and the Monongahela is about the same, but we hear of no serious damage done by either. The Susquehanna is booming high, overflowing the low-lands below Harrisburg, and has even reached the railway tracks. The Hudson and its tributaries, the Connecticut and many of the lesser streams are also swollen and their ice is running out, with more or less destruction of property on the banks.

OPENING OF THE CANVASS.

If there is one point relative to political concerns in which the people of the United States are in substantial unison, it is in maintaining that the presidential campaign now opened, is of most unusual importance. A mighty storm has passed over the republic. The waves of agitation have not yet sunk to repose. In some particulars they rise higher than when the winds of rebellion howled fiercest. And this is accordant with all the analogies of nature.

National life, like all other forms of life, is not stationary, but full of vicissitudes. When a nation ceases to grow—that is, to adapt its institutions to the development of human existence—it necessarily begins to decay and disintegrate. This shows the folly of that conception of government in which the Medes and Persians indulged—that laws, whether organic or statutory, ought not to change; that rules suited to one condition or era of society, must necessarily be applicable to all times and circumstances. Perhaps the Medes and Persians did the best that ever has been done with that notion; but all their efforts did not avert the common lot that attaches equally to communities as to individuals. Revolutions beset all nations. No amount of courage, and no accumulation of wisdom, has been able to escape convulsions that shake and rend and transmute political structures. As well attempt so to conduct the processes of nature as to dispense with thunder and lightning, storm and tempest, pestilence and earthquake. Conservatives, doubtless, fancy such an ordering of the forces inherent in nature would be of superior excellence to that which now prevails; but however much they may long for it, or repine at the ongoings of the universe, neither their complainings or wishes will make the slightest alteration in the predetermined and customary evolutions of the great civil world.

Revolutions are not more pleasant to encounter than the great agitations that sink navies, topple down cities, or devastate wide territories. But when they have spent their fury, and excitements have so cooled that a just estimate can be made of what they have wrought, it is almost invariably perceived that the elements have been purified; that old encumbrances have been removed out of the way; that new and beneficial developments have been imparted to ideas, recognized, it may be, but mostly dormant; and that fresh germs have been planted, destined to fructify, blossom and mature fruit for ages to come.

Conservatives complain that our government is being revolutionized. They perceive changes from the regulations devised by the framers of the original Constitution, and they repute all modifications or substitutions to be for the worse and not for the better. That great changes have occurred is not only undeniable, but a matter for profound congratulation. Slavery, and all that was cognate thereto, has perished, never to be brought to life again. The elimination of that system was a vast change, and fundamental in its character. It deeply touched the habits, the passions, the interests, and the ambitions, not merely of prominent classes, but of whole sections. It was in itself, a revolution, marking the future from the past by a line never to be obliterated. In its consequences, it put the Government on a new track. For more than a century, the tendency of the various administrations, notwithstanding all professions to the contrary, had been towards aristocracy and despotism. This was inevitable. As slavery was the great political power, it transformed all other political forces into its own likeness, and most social forces as well. Freedom has now gained, and ever more will hold, the ascendant. Thoughts, feelings, usages, laws and institutions, must conform thereto. That this may be done, much rubbish from the demolished structure must be carried away or buried out of sight, and the new edifice must be completed, full, harmonious and symmetrical in all its parts.

For nearly three years President JOHNSON has stood in the way of this consummation. Whether he was, from the outset, as many affirm, actually on the side of the rebellion, and only maintained an appearance of loyalty from prudential reasons, is not material here. The violence of his patriotic protestations on assuming the Presidential office justly created suspicions as to his absolute intentions; and these suspicions he speedily verified and substantiated by interposing all his authority, and by assuming powers not conferred on him, for the express purpose of preventing a reconstruction of the Union in the interests of Liberty, of Repose, and of Progress. This was why we lifted up the first voice heard in this nation in favor of his impeachment, and why, amid all the fluctuations of public opinion, whether disclosed in Congress or elsewhere, we have adhered to that measure as not merely just but also as indispensable. When it shall be accomplished, the chief obstacle to the complete and speedy restoration of the national unity will be removed, and the new movement, the precious product gained by an incalculable expenditure of blood and treasure, will run thenceforward unobstructed, its predestined course.

These are the considerations, in the main and outline, that make the Presidential canvass, which has already begun, of unusual consequence to the people of this republic and to all mankind. Shall the nation go forward, remodelling its institutions on the basis of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity? Or, shall it go backward, raking with bony fingers in the ashes of the great war, seeking to reconstruct demolished Caste and Despotism? There ought to be but one answer to these questions. There will be but one. The nation will not dishonor itself by going backward. The loyal masses are not inclined to disquiet the corpses of hundreds of thousands of martyrs, resting in bloody graves, by an act of unparalleled treachery and baseness. They have their eyes steadily on the goal of their desires, and will not rest until they attain it.

This is the meaning of what has recently transpired in New Hampshire. The first gun of the presidential battle reverberates in victorious tones throughout the nation. It attests not only a point gained, but prophecies a grand consummation in harmony therewith.

The spirit that animated our own State Republican Convention is to the same import. On the great issue our friends are once more concordant, resolute and unconquerable. They have not drawn out the battle to lose it. Victory, absolute and final, is within their reach, and they will grasp it.

Henceforward, until the polls shall close in November, let every Republican be prepared to do his whole duty. Let us in Pennsylvania lift the banner that we trailed last autumn, into conspicuity and sunshine, welcoming it with cheers and efforts that shall give it increasing luster through many years to come.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in State Convention, on the 11th, were addressed by their Chairman, Hon. D. W. GOOCH, formerly a Representative in Congress, in a very eloquent speech, from which we extract the annexed paragraphs. The story of one's man treachery is admirably told, while the reference to the civil services and the avowed opinions of the other will be read with the liveliest interest. Mr. GOOCH said:

"Within thirty days after Abraham Lincoln entered upon his second term of office, Richmond had fallen; the rebels were flying before the victorious Grant; and the rebel leaders were ready to acknowledge that all was lost, not merely the government which they had attempted to establish, but the principles on which that government was to rest, and that nothing remained for them but to "accept the situation." At that time all loyal men felt that the hour of danger was passed, and that all questions for the future could be safely entrusted to the President and to Congress, of whose wise and harmonious action there could be no doubt. But the dealings of Providence with nations, as with individuals, are often mysterious. While loyal men were thus resting, filled with hope for the future, and reposing full confidence in that great and good man who had led the nation successfully through its great struggle, the assassin's bullet opened the way for the accession of Andrew Johnson. Although this man, who would never have been thought of for the Presidency, had seriously compromised himself at the late inauguration, still, as he promised to do all things for the public good, the people freely forgave what they thought might have been the accident of an hour, and generously gave him their confidence and support. For a short time he seemed to merit such confidence and to take counsel from the loyal men in whom the people had long confided. But it soon became apparent to those who watched closely the doings at the capital during the Summer and Autumn of 1865, that the rebels and their sympathizers were readily admitted and long detained in the President's reception room, while loyal men were kept long in waiting, or even asked in vain for admission. It soon became clear that he intended to take into his own hands the whole great question of reconstruction. And without regard to the plainly expressed wishes of loyal men, and without waiting for or giving an opportunity to Congress to take any action thereon, he determined, through the instrumentality of Provisional Governments—which he had no more right to establish than he had to establish monarchies—to organize governments in those States and have their Senators and Representatives at the doors of Congress demanding admission when it should again assemble. He even flattered himself that his object was accomplished, and when Congress met, coolly informed the Senate and House of Representatives, in his Annual Message, that it only remained for them to judge of the election returns and qualification of the members from the States, which he had called into existence during the recess. He had not deprived them of that power; but all the rest he had settled according to his own good will and pleasure. *The Senators and Representatives who dared to call in question his right thus to do, he immediately denounced by name in his speeches and harangues as traitors to the Government; and the rebels and sycophants whom he had called about him shouted their applause.* When the Thirty-ninth Congress expired, these States were in arms against the Government. When the Fortieth Congress assembled, at the earliest day at which it could assemble without a call by the President, they found that Andrew Johnson, the man who had become President during the recess, had assumed to organize Governments in these States, and to settle all the great questions at issue between the National Government and the Rebels. As I look back upon this usurpation on the part of the Executive, it almost seems that *Congress was wanting in self-respect in not instituting proceedings for his immediate impeachment.* But the questions at issue were of such vital importance that Congress felt called upon to make every effort to avoid a conflict between the different departments of the government.

The Convention to which the delegates you select here to-day are to be sent will nominate as candidate for President Gen. Grant. (Applause.) It will nominate him because he represents the principles of the Republican party, and because he can render to his country in that office better service than any other living man. The fame which he carried in the field has been heightened by the bold, straightforward, and judicious manner in which he has performed every duty which has devolved upon him in the trying and difficult positions in which he has been placed since the close of the war. In every position he has sought only his country's good, regardless of consequences to himself. *He has met and defeated Rebel strategy in the Cabinet no less successfully than he did in the field.* I hardly know for which we are most indebted to him—his services during the war, or his services since the war. I tremble when I reflect what might have been the consequences had some other man held his position during the trials through which the Government is now passing, and through which it has been called upon to pass since the death of Abraham Lincoln. Early in April last, immediately after the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress, I called on General Grant at his office in Washington. He had that morning been informed of the questions proposed to be raised by the President and the Attorney General in relation to the Reconssruction act then just passed. After stating them he remarked: "Congress ought not to have adjourned without some provision by which it could assemble at any time," and also added, "they have passed laws by which ten States are to be reconstructed, and it is reasonable to suppose that some further legislation may be necessary." I then said to him: "Perhaps this is not the first time we have suffered because Congress was not in session when it ought to have been." He asked to what I referred. I replied "There should have been a session of Congress immediately after the overthrow of the rebel armies." He assented, and I added further, "if there had been, it is possible that the present conflict between the Executive and Congress might have been avoided." After a moment's reflection he replied: "On the whole, I think it is better as it is; if it had not been for that conflict it is possible that reconstruction might have been accomplished without securing negro suffrage." I felt then that he fully recognized the fact that the war had established not only the power of the Government to maintain its own existence, but also the equality of the rights and privileges of all men under it.

The Impeachment Trial.

It is evident that the President and his friends are not so sanguine of his acquittal now as they were in the Senate on Friday. His counsel are engaged in preparing affidavits from different sources, to be presented next Monday, when the case comes up. They again declare that it will be impossible to obtain the necessary evidence to proceed without further delay, and hope to make good their failure in their last effort to obtain it. The fact that the Managers carried their point on Friday, and succeeded in obtaining an early day for the filing of the answer, &c., as well as their evident determination to prevent any further procrastination, as evinced particularly in Gen. Butler's speech, has demoralized the Administration to no small extent. The President himself had great hopes that a sufficient number of Republicans would join with the Democratic Senators in the vote to grant him forty days time, but being disappointed is now inclined to doubt the final result as he has never doubted it before.

The statement has been made in positive terms that, in the secret deliberations of the Senate on Friday on the question of how much time should be granted Mr. Johnson in which to make answer, four Republican Senators voted with the Democrats in favor of granting the full limit asked—forty days. I do not know that any one would have a right to impugn their motives, even were it true; but as it is utterly untrue, it should be corrected. The facts are that the motion for forty days was not even voted on. A proposition to allow until the 20th instant, one week, was first adopted by a vote of twenty-eight yeas to twenty nays. Mr. Trumbull, who voted in the affirmative, then moved to reconsider, in order that he might offer as a substitute a proposition to fix the time for the 23d instant, three days later, making ten days the time to be allowed. Four Senators who had voted in the majority on the first proposition changed their votes. The reconsideration was carried, and Mr. Trumbull's proposition was agreed to.—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.*

Thirty Persons Lost in a Storm.

The *Newfoundlander* says: "A snow storm like that of Monday, the 3d February, has often been followed by melancholy consequences to travellers in this country; but this last one has produced a calamity the most distressing of its nature that we can remember. It appears that some thirty persons are known to have been travelling that evening between Heart's Content and Harbor Grace, and that up to yesterday thirteen dead bodies had been discovered, while there is every reason to believe that the remaining seventeen, yet unaccounted for, have met a similar sad fate. Searching parties have been on the track since Tuesday, and do doubt their search will be continued till the further extent of this dreadful visitation has been ascertained. Meanwhile, it seems vain to hope that their perseverance can affect anything beyond recovering the corpses of those who have been suddenly snatched away,—many of them, too, in all likelihood, from families dependent upon them for support. Further particulars will doubtless soon be forthcoming; but remembering the present condition of so many of our poor, it is much to be feared that want was in most cases the evil that drove those unhappy victims from their homes on that fatal day. The weather was such that even the best fed and clothed who were long exposed to it would have succumbed, and it is easy to understand how soon such hardship would prostrate those who perhaps for weeks or months had been without food or clothing, half sufficing for nature's demands in this trying winter. The occurrence is in all respects one of a most painful character, forcibly reminding us of the sufferings and trials of our poor and of their claims upon the utmost practical sympathy we can afford.

Rumors of a Rebel Conspiracy.

The following disclosure is made by the Washington correspondent of *The Syracuse Journal*:

Whoever believes the accidental President will remain quiet until the trial is ended, may know human nature, but he certainly does not understand that of A. J. One thing is certain, that quiet as all appears on the surface, the *greatest apprehensions of a serious collision here* are felt by parties who have the best means of judging, and the largest stake in the contest. Perhaps I may be considered sensational, if I say that *Secretary Stanton has excellent reasons for apprehending an attempt to obtain control by force of his Department.* Yet, what I state is the simple truth. You may rest assured that Mr. Stanton is well informed of the movements going on in this city and vicinity. They are dangerous. Of that there can be no doubt. The President has definitely taken another step forward in the certain and direct collision which he evidently seeks. As you know, the Adjutant-General took his seat at the Cabinet meeting, in his *ad interim* character. At the Cabinet Mr. Johnston demanded of his Secretaries that they fail to recognize Mr. Stanton. It is understood that Thomas will issue orders looking to a forcible occupation of what he calls "My Department;" also, that in relieving Hancock, he will, as Secretary of War, issue an order, forming the Military Division of the Atlantic, and place the General in command. Grant will, it is believed, refuse to promulgate them. Thomas will persist in issuing them. Grant is to be placed under arrest for disobedience, Gen. Emory, it is understood, is to be placed in this position first. General Gordon Granger has been here for some weeks. He is in thorough sympathy with Andy. Hancock will soon be here. The commandant of this post (not Emory, who commands the Department) is also reported to be in sympathy with Andy. *It is declared, on good authority, too, that among the schemes which have been seriously discussed, is one for the seizure of the Capitol, and the preventing of Congress from assembling.* All these, and many others of a similar nature, are not made public. The effort is to keep them quiet. They come to me through credible channels. I do not vouch for them, but only mention them as among the strong probabilities of the situation. There is one suspicious fact. The town is full of Maryland rebels, as well as numbers from the extreme South. Two-thirds of the visitors here are of that section. The "down-the Potomac" smugglers, mail carriers and guerrillas of the Rebellion have been represented here quite largely. Men who were trained in the secret service declare that scores of the most notorious of these men have been and are in the city. Persons known to be in the most confidential relations with the President have been seen in communication with such men. When I say that at the War Department and Army Headquarters these things are known, watched and prepared for, I only speak with due moderation. It is known that on one occasion, at least, and others are reported, Generals Grant and Howard were summoned to Headquarters after midnight; the reason being the gathering at different points near the War Department of several bodies of men, in groups of from two to six, and the fact that communication was evidently going on among them by means of signals, such as whistles, calls, &c. Within a short time, a new secret Copperhead organization has been started here. Cornelius Wendell is the prime mover in it. There are three divisions, or "chapters" as they are termed, already organized. Two of them are commanded by ex-Rebel Colonels. They give out their design to be protection against a negro raid, which they declare will occur when the Impeachment trial begins. These things, and many others we know of, are straws which serve to show the public what is talked of at least. They are worth noting at any rate, because they show how absolutely essential to the peace and welfare of the country it is to compass, legally, the removal of Johnson. "Impeachment is Peace."

Hideous Outrages in the Interior of Mexico —A Chapter of Horrors.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

The Guadalajara correspondent of the Ranchero Mexican News Association, furnishes us with news to the 16th inst., and although that city and the State of which it is the capital are renowned for deeds of blood, and every crime known in the criminal lists, we have never until at present seen such deeds of incarnate fiends placed on record. The crimes of Clemente Ruiz, the Jalisco fiend, who has but recently been executed for violating the three young girls of San Pedro de Piedro Gordo, murdering them and throwing their mutilated and bound bodies into a well, and the violation and devilish murder of the two young ladies of Patzcuaro, have been, were it possible, outdone by the brigand leader Leon Chavez, who lately started out on a new crusade, which was inaugurated in the following manner:

Tepatitian, a place of 4,900 inhabitants, on the national highway, was assaulted on the 11th inst., by 350 of Leon Chavez's men and taken. They obtained nearly $80,000 from all the merchants and left, carrying off all the horses and several merchants and wealthy people prisoners.

Leon Chavez, the unsubdued and apparently unconquerable revolutionist and highway robber, is out on the plains of Jalisco again. He lately attacked, took and burned a part of Colomillia plantation buildings. Besides burning the larger number of the houses, he robbed all the people and killed overseer Don Crispane Marquez.

By the latest mail we have the following, for which, if any search for a parallel, let him turn at once to the blackest black deeds of the merciless inquisitionary tortures.

Chavez and his band, after disappearing from before Mazatlan, were not heard from for several days. The night before last, while attending a dance in one of the San Pedro gardens, several of the beautiful daughters of our wealthiest families were seized by a large number of masked villains and carried away. This morning Inez de T. was found at the same garden a raving lunatic; her hair had been shaven, her breasts cut open and her person violated, and reason dethroned through her sufferings. She was nearly naked. On her was found a letter from Chavez, saying that unless $200,000 in gold was sent to his camp in the mountains west of Guadalajara all of the other five ladies would be similarly treated. The money was sent, and after Chavez received it—and it had to be carried to him on a mule with a single servant—he and his companion fiends fell upon the ladies and outraged them. They then tied them on to mules and left them in charge of the servant who brought them the money. It has not yet been made public who all of these deplorable creatures are, nor would we give their names to the world. For fiendishness, for inhumanity, for brutality—for all that is bad, damnable, awful in crime—this overwhelms them all. Words cannot tell its horrors; curses cannot expatiate, and no punishment known to mankind is adequate to these crimes.

—A passenger from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana, states some Mexican Congressmen were discussing the expediency of expelling all Spaniards from Mexico, unless they became naturalized citizens. Nearly all the parties engaged in the conspiracy are Spaniards.

Topics and Gossip at the Capital.

The policy of the House Managers, as foreshadowed in Butler's speech of Friday, is to cut the defense short, by admitting nearly all that they propose to prove in the President's behalf.

The President, if convicted, will go on a speaking tour through the country, commencing at New York and extending to the far West, during which he will attempt his own vindication.

The Supreme Court has granted leave to file the bill in the case of the State of Georgia against Gens. Grant, Meade and Ruger. The Court also rendered a decision which, it is thought, will apply to the tax levied by the States of Maryland and New Jersey upon passengers on roads crossing those States. The case was that of Crandal, against the State of Nevada, and the law of that State, which imposes a capitation tax of one dollar upon passengers leaving the State, was pronounced unconstitutional.

Advices from Texas show a vote of 57,000 for the Convention, being a majority of the registered votes of nearly 4,000. Ninety delegates were elected, nine of whom were colored men. Governor Hamilton and his brother Morgan, with many leading Union men, are elected as delegates. The Republicans of that State fear, unless General Hancock is removed, that they will fail to ratify the Constitution. He has removed the troops from all the rampant neighborhoods, and sent them to the frontiers, thus leaving Union men and freedmen to be overawed. The loyal registration boards appointed by Sheridan have all been removed. A circular from Gen. Hancock's Headquarters, written to the Chairman of the rebel State Convention in Texas, and sent by them to the new registers, makes his appointees judges of the law and the fact in the matter of the right to register.

The Committee appointed by the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, recently waited upon General Hancock to confer with him in relation to holding the election for State officers on the same day that the new constitution is voted upon. General Hancock distinctly refused to order or protect any such election, unless ordered to do so by General Grant. The Convention have ordered such election to be held, and have appealed to General Grant to issue the necessary orders to Hancock.

Mr. Bancroft's treaty with the German States will probably be ratified by the Senate in a few days, as it is warmly supported by the promident Senators. The versions of it which have been published are from the German newspapers, translated here.

There is considerable speculation here as to the President's object in ordering Gen. Hancock to Washington. It seems, however, that Mr. Johnson did not use his *ad interim* Secretary in this case, but sent the dispatch to Hancock through the proper military channels.

Rumors of trouble in Tennessee have but a slight foundation. Gen. Thomas is prepared for any insurrection the Tennessee rebels may undertake. He will obey such requisitions as Governor Brownlow may make upon him; but the fact that the designs of the rebels are unmasked will probably cause their abandonment.

The three weeks' interval before the Connecticut election will be devoted by the Republicans to a thorough and searching canvass for the recovery of that State from the Democracy. Letters from Republicans in Hartford and New Haven are confident. They represent that old party feuds are heafed up, and that Republicans are united for Grant and Impeachment.

It is generally supposed that if the President's counsel show cause for a further postponement on the thenty-third, that a week and possibly ten days will be ordered by the Senate. An extension will be earnestly asked. It will be pushed to a conclusion by the middle of May. Two or three of the President's most zealous advocates blame the Chief Justice because he did not say in open Senate that, in his opinion, the President should have forty days.

Several of the Republican Senators are confident that the President will file his answer on the 23d, and resign on the 24th.

The Justices of the Supreme Court are much annoyed by the clandestine passage of an Act on Friday afternoon, depriving them of juridiction in the McArdle case, and similar cases.

Advices received from Mississippi state that the new Constitution will be adopted by a large majority.

General Spinner.

The Treasurer of the United States is the homeliest man on earth, as any one can see by referring to his likeness on the fifty cent postage stamps. When I was introduced to him at breakfast, he smiled—and it broke a saucer. In the course of his remarks he chanced to smile again—and it broke a plate. Out of sympathy for the landlord, I stopped such miscellaneous cheerfulness by deftly changing the subject to funerals. But it was another matter I wished to speak of. Now, many people are not aware of it, outside of his church, but General Spinner is a devout and sensitively conscientious Methodist in religion, and in politics a Radical. But even the purest of us are not safe from calumny, as I know from my own experience. It began to be wispered around that, under very trying and extraordinary circumstances, General Spinner was guilty of swearing a little sometimes. The church took the matter in hand as quietly as possible, and appointed a discreet sister (the grieving mourner of a husband and three gallant brothers slain in the war) to inquire into the matter. Instead of gathering evidence at second hand, she went to headquarters; she posted herself among a crowd of waiting ones in the General's office. The old man was absorbed in business, and working away like a steam engine. File after file of men passed before him, and he shot his decisions at them in sharp, curt sentences as they moved on. Finally, a tall and handsome man approached and handed in his documents for examination. The General ran his eye down the pages, and a thunder cloud settled portentiously upon his countenance. He threw down the papers and shaking his fist fiercely in the man's face, said:

"*You* come to me with this. You, you sneaking hound of a deserter. *You* bring a paper here, signed by the President of the United States, setting fourth that when you deserted from the regular army to go and fight four years against your country, there were four months' pay coming to you from the government you so outraged, and ordering me to pay those arrearages! I'd see you and the President a hundred miles in the hottest hole first!"

An Awkward Episode.

A young man of Liberty county, Miss., who, a short time previous, won the heart and hand of a neighborhood girl, denuded himself of his fig-leaves for the very pleasant object of taking a bath in the creek. Scarcely had he submerged his heated frame in the cooling waters, ere he heard the crackling of twigs and the silvery ring of girlish laughter, and, looking up, he saw—*horrendum monstrum!*—the object of his affection and a female companion approaching. Quicker than thought, and unperceived, he made for the bank, and running nimbly up a tree, there waited the end of the predicament. The young ladies approach—our hero's heart thumps—they stop beneath the tree that holds him, and very naturally start with surprise when they see a man's clothing on the ground and no wearer about. Our friend above shudders at their curiosity, and desiring to make his retreat more secure, moves cautiously higher up, but accidentally puts his whole weight upon a decayed limb, which breaks, and drops him, with all his blushing charms, pop in the midst of the girls. He, of course, spins off at a tangent like a bursted shell in one direction, and they retreat equally as fast and horrified in another.

—A bill will be introduced in the State Legislature to abolish the office of Recorder of the city of Philadelphia.

House Entered by an Army of Rats.

A couple of nights ago a small army of rats, seemingly met together by concert, created no small sensation in the house of a poor woman on Elizabeth street, by a very singular proceeding. The woman was lying in bed asleep with her two little ones, when she was aroused by the screams of the children. On awaking she was horrified to find the bed fairly covered with rats, while the floor of the room was almost black with them. Her children at her side were screaming wildly, not alone through terror, but through pain also, for the vermin had seized them by the nose, ears and cheeks, and were rapidly settling themselves down on every part of their faces. Of course, with a mother's instinct, the woman immediately rescued her little ones, while the rats scampered off in all directions and quickly disappeared. The faces of the children were cut and bleeding in several places, and the wounds of the nose of one of them were so serious that Dr. Lawler was called in, and in his hands the little ones have been well cared for, and are now doing well. It is supposed that the invasion was caused by the heavy rains that prevailed at the time, which, flooding the drains and other places in which the rats make their homes, drove them out and forced them to seek food and shelter elsewhere. Had the children been alone they would certainly have been eaten alive, as the rats were around them in hundreds, and would shortly have attacked their throats, when death would have resulted in a very few minutes.—*Toronto Telegraph, March 9.*

—WHILE a young girl of fourteen years of age was gathering chips in a wood yard in Quebec, recently, she thoughtlessly darted forward to pick a block of wood from under the descending axe of one of the laborers. While in the act of grasping the piece of wood she received the full weight of the blow of the axe upon her shoulder, and was literally nearly cut in two.

—The Ohio State Board of Agriculture held its session yesterday at Columbus, and examined bids for the next State Fair. The contest was between Toledo, Cleveland and Dayton. It was decided by a vote of six to accept Toledo, which offers five thousand dollars per year for two years and the free use of fifty acres of ground within one mile of the depot.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ACUTE OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU OPPRESSION IN THE CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A SORE THROAT?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ANY DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS OR CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation for such diseases you can take.

For sale by all Druggists.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A FALLACY.

Some people think that Chronic Dyspepsia may be cured by exercise and diet alone. This is a mistake. The stomach must be stimulated and regulated, and the liver and the discharging organs put in good working order before a cure can be effected. Such is the operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"They tone the stomach, set the liver right,
And put the stomach in such healthful plight,
That good digestion waits on appetite."

Many persons fancy that Fever and Ague can be avoided by adopting unusual precautions against damp and cold. Never was there a greater fallacy. There is no absolute safeguard against malarious maladies, except HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"To brace the frame, and make it ague-proof,
To keep the causes of disease aloof."

There is nothing like this genial vegetable invigorant. So, too, in cases where there is a predisposition to biliousness; the constitutional tendency is combated and held in check by the alternate action of the BITTERS.

Diet and regimen are powerful allies of judicious medical treatment when the preservation of health in insalubrious localities is the object in view; but they will not answer the desired end alone. Use them as aids to the BITTERS, but do not rely upon the efficacy of any formula that does not include this admirable tonic. The BITTERS consist of an unadulterated vegetable essence (unrivalled among stimulants,) medicated solely with herbs and roots of acknowledged virtue as tonics. It is agreeable to the taste and perfectly harmless. Even to children of delicate constitutions it may be given with perfect impunity. In fact, with these, as with those of older growth, its wonderful recuperant properties are at once apparent.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at DR. KEYSER'S office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. Whilst these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NOTICES.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,
Allegheny, Pa., March 14, 1868.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT** and SIX DIRECTORS of the Manchester Savings Bank will be held at their Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.
mh16:d8t THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

POLITICAL.

☞ **CONGRESS—22d DISTRICT.**

Gen. J. S. NEGLEY

IS A CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION.
mh17:d&T

☞ **TRIMBLE'S**

VARIETIES THEATRE.

GRAND EXTRA OCCASION.

BENEFIT OF CHARLEY GARDINER.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 19th, on which occasion a splendid bill has been prepared.
THE VARIETIES MINSTRELS,
In new Songs, Glees, Chorusses, &c.
The great drama of the
CROSS ROADS OF LIFE, or THE BOYS OF THE ROLLING MILLS.
Come early. mh18

LARD OIL.

10 bbls. Winter No. 1;
5 " " No. 1, Extra;
Now landing from steamer R. C. Gray, for sale
mh17 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

...well as the tiger himself, ...ge by the police.

—Kansas City has a new steam fire engine.

—Mrs. Partington, otherwise Shillaber, has the gout.

—Twenty feet is the limited width of the first street in Constantinople.

—Millions of grasshoppers are being hatched out on the Texas plains.

—Dubuque, Iowa, is in despair, for beer has gone up two dollars per barrel.

—Like the Union troops during the war, rents in New York continue to advance.

—There are 250,000 native Christians in India, and 200 native Christian preachers.

—"Round dances" have been fulminated against by several Roman Catholic Bishops.

—There are 31,896 lawyers in the United States. They average about 100 clients apiece.

—If you want your ears pierced, pinch the baby, says the philosopher who edits *Punch*.

—"There is every prospect of a bountiful harvest the coming season," says the Kansas City *Advertiser*.

—"The Fat Contributor" made his debut as a Thespian, on Saturday last, in Cincinnati. He did Toodles.

—Daniel Lord never held any public office. We know several other men as pure as Lord in that respect.

—The City of Boston dispenses soup to about 3,000 persons daily, who are quite unable to dispense with it.

—A Philadelphia obituary notice announces "corpse can be seen on Sunday afternoon, after half past four o'clock."

—A Yankee inventor is using up his energies and genius in an attempt, which thus far has proven vain, to invent self-paying bills.

—St. Louis is rampant on the lottery question. The present favorite has the taking name of "Benevolent Homestead Association."

—Miss E. T. Greenfield, the gifted and wealthy young colored lady, better known as the Black Swan, is giving concerts in Philadelphia.

—De. Pol is in Cincinnati with his ballet troupe, of which Morlacchi and Ricci are the leading members. They are playing Undine to closely packed houses.

—Several thousands of Swiss are going to emigrate to Virginia, and one of their number has been sent forward to hunt up a proper location and to purchase it.

—Can any sage or philosopher explain why it is that the whole country has gone raving mad, within the last few years, on the twin subjects of lottery and the ballet?

—Bateman is reported to have offered $50,000 in gold to Strauss, if he will come to America for a year. It must be a ball.

—General Hooker is in Naples. Neapolitan journals, anxious to conciliate the renowned soldier by speaking of him familiarly, announce the arrival of "Fytin Joe."

—The Boston *Post* calls the human body a peripatetic cullender because it has several million pores. Pittsburgh had several pours yesterday, but we shan't think of calling it a cullender.

—Handel was once, when quite young, a street musician. Although most of the modern organs have handles, they don't all make such great revolutions in music as did the great composer.

—There is hardly a city in the Union that has a theatre, that does not have Sunday evening religious services in it. Some of the larger cities have these services in more than one of their theatres.

—New York has had some rain recently. The *Commercial Advertiser* did not like it, it was not a pleasant sort of rain evidently, for that paper, poetically inspired, says it was only an exaggerated fog.

—Havana is becoming notorious for the frequency and the fearful nature of the tragedies which occur there. Cubans are a hot-blooded people, and seem to be of a regular Corsican disposition for revenge or hate.

—The abolition question is once more agitating the British House of Commons. This time it is the death penalty which is to be abolished. An excellent initiatory step would be the abolition of murders and murderers.

—*Every Afternoon*, the new New York evening paper, is to be a quarto, and is the be a sort of American *Pall Mall Gazette*. The latter journal announced in its prospectus that it was a paper "for gentlemen by gentlemen."

—New York City has three thousand servant girls out of employment. Distressing as this fact is, it may have the good effect of making situations so desirable that servants will be willing to *be* servants, although they are in America.

—Chanfrau and Lotta are both going to Europe shortly. They certainly ought to succeed when they get there, for no more charming artists in their separate departments ever trode the boards of any theatres.

—New Jersey talks of selling vegetables by weight. A New Jersey journal says that enthusiastic friends of the measure are numerous. Are we to judge from this that friends of the weights are not also numerous?

—In lieu of other excitements, the Chicago papers are stirring up the cholera question once more, and calling on the Board of Health to prepare to repel an attack or stand a siege from that much dreaded enemy.

—As every one probably has heard, the editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* is being punished for his sins in the county jail. The wife of this gentleman has assumed the editorial chair, scissors and pen, and is wielding the latter with ability.

—The young ladies of Cambridge City, in Indiana, have begun a new plan to force young men to go to church. They have agreed in council assembled to allow no young man to accompany them from church who has not himself attended the service.

—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have sent us a very excellent engraving of the hero of the winter, Mr. Charles Dickens. With full beard and moustache, and with his head leaning on his hand, the portrait is a striking one, and would look well hung up in a library where any one of the fine edition of the voluminous and garrulous *Box* ha... found a place.

—Vallandigham is suspected of favoring conviction, as he has hopes of being elec... to fill Ben Wade's Senatorial chair. ... case that gentleman should go up hig... Val. would probably share the fat... of Thomas, of Maryland, if he got the elec...n.

—Barnum, after all his losses by fir... and they have been very heavy—one muse... in Philadelphia, two in New York and h... al-ace Iranistan, all gone—has half a ... ion of money still left, and he is going to ...vest it in some more stuffed monkeys and ...izzly bears.

—Two penny papers, the *Little ...urnal* and the *Little Press*, are the most w...ely circulated of any in Russia. The fo...er has a regular circulation of 200,000 ...pies, the latter has 200,000 regular buyers. They sell for a *Kopeke* apiece, which is about equal to one cent.

—Mark Twain, the jolliest, funniest, wittiest of Americans, the only worthy successor to the immortal Phœnix, the man who has made more men laugh who know when not to laugh than any other now living, is gone from among us. He w... passsenger on the last steamer for California.

—Milwaukee has been troubled with a freshet which has done a good deal of harm. One family had their house moved fifty feet and can't get it back again into place. The canal was damaged to the extent of five thousand dollars, and other thousands were lost in other ways.

—Newspaper st...tures have their effect, ... Jenerson Brick can force even Mr. Dickens to open his purse and distribute his gold. Mr. Dickens has sent five thousand dollars to his sister-in-law, in Chicago, who was recommended to his charity by the press of this country.

—Brigham Young wants badly to be Governor of the State of Utah. "Congress should lay aside all narrowness of views and admit the saints at once," says this abominable old patriarch, who begins to fear that his question may yet come up before Congress and be decided against him.

—Among other curiosities in New York City there are five thousand Mormons. An idea for Barnum lies hidden here. Suppose he were to make a collection of members of all the nations and of all the religious beliefs represented in New York, and have them in cages, each performing his or her specialty, wouldn't it make a sensation?

—Mrs. D. P. Bowers has gone to California. It is to be hoped that she will pay her expenses there and no more, for she is entirely too excellent an actress to be lost to the Eastern stage, and the fewer probabilities she finds in the Orient speedy return.

—Can some way not be discovered to distinguish between the various Thomases who are now prominent? John Smith can spell his name Smigth. But Thomas is worse. We might call the great one General Thomas, and the little one, on account of his doubtful position, might be styled Dydimus, and the would-be Senator from Maryland could go as Tommy in lieu of a better cognomen. But if we get a few more what should we call them?

—Hon. Thomas Williams is not the least brilliant or learned of the Impeachment Managers. His manners are probably even more elegant than those of the knowing gentleman who thinks he resembles a Lancashire farmer, nor is his face disagreeable to look upon, and yet an illustrated weekly, in presenting to its readers a picture containing portraits of the Impeachment Managers, sees fit to show only the back of the member from Allegheny. An insult was, in all probability, never intended, but the fact is scarcely less noticeable on that account.

—A man in Cincinnati, hearing a noise in his back yard on Thursday night, went out with a club. He thought he saw a man lying by his chicken coop and he hit at him. He was immediately knocked down and well licked—in the face—by a huge black bear, who hugged him and was proceeding to harsher measures when an excited chicken attracted his attention long enough to allow the man to escape. Returning, however, to the attack, reinforced and armed with suitable weapons, the man succeeded in driving bruin from his yard and capturing him.

—Hiram Powers is coming home next summer. Here then is a man who might be lionized with much more justice than are some foreign authors who come to make money out of us. Powers was the first really great sculptor which our country produced, and to him as much as to any other man is due the elevation of the artistic reputation of America.

—Jefferson Davis says that the reconstruction acts are not constitutional. Than any other man we know of is J. D., endowed with cheek, or he would not presume to have, much less to express any opinion on the subject of the Constitution or the laws.

—John Doyle, the eminent caricaturist, is dead. He was a cotemporary of Hood, Hook, Leech, Cruikshank and Thackeray, and was at one time the most noted comic delineator in England. Of all the glorious coterie of wit of those days, Cruikshank is the sole survivor.

—Religious services are held in the Boston Theatre on Sunday. Recently, says the Boston *Post*, at the foot of the programme of services was the following notice, which usually appears only on week nights: "The audience is requested to remain seated until the close of the grand transformation scene."

—Vice President Paz, of the Argentine Republic, is dead. Cholera killed him. South America is an enviable spot or continent; there is no place elsewhere Vice Presidents are so easily gotten rid of. General Paz, however, was one of that class whose death is more to be lamented than to be thankful for.

—The Chicago *Post* is inclined to be hyperpolite. It says 229 young gentlemen and 324 young ladies were born in Chicago, during the month of February. How we all have laughed at the old world Madame Etiquette who on being asked by a certain King, "How is the baby?" responded "I to not know, your Majesty," but his Highness Prince is well." The ubiquitous Jenkins has evidently a branch house in Chicago.

—Snow troubles the Pacific railway more than a little. How decidedly unpleasant it some day when the road is completed and to be blocked up in the Rocky Mountains for a week or two without fuel or food. In such a case the horrible last resort of shipwrecked mariners would we suppose be justifiable, so we may look upon the Pacific Railway as a promoter of cannibalism as well as of civilization.

—Weather has been cold and fuel high in price, in Montreal. When a combination of this kind occurs, we naturally expect that men will suffer, and are therefore not surprised half as much as we are pained to learn that very many poor families in that city have burned up every stick of furniture they possessed, and are lying on the floors.

—Forty years ago, in Kentucky, two young people loved each other truly, and eternally, as things on this earth go. The young man was thirty years of age; the young woman was twenty. Marriage was contemplated, but an adverse fate kept them asunder. This same fell Goddess seems to ha... pursued them through life with unflinching p... severance, for though they remained heartfree and ...adfast, they were never united until last week. The groom of seventy led his bride of three ... to the altar as happily if not as gaily as he would have done if their lives had run together scores of years ago.

CLIPS.

Drink for horse-eaters—Hippo-cras.

The wind to please the pigs.—Sow-sow-west.

An unknown quantity—Chiltern Hundreds.

A bad investment—The money spent by the losing party in New Hampshire.

Attractive motto for the shoeblack's box.—"Bright be the place of my soul."

Near-sighted invalid lady—"Patrick, can you read the name on the shop just opposite for me?"

Patrick—"Sure, Miss, it's as ignorant as yourself I am! They never taught me to read either!"

The *common* song—"Wearing of the Green," to be given with fine effect a few weeks later.

Jones knocked on the door of an assessor of internal revenue, and was told to come in. He responded with an *income*.—*Boston Traveller*.

Between Memphis and Nashville is the following inscription on a signboard at a railroad crossing: "Look out for the Ingine when the wisle blocs or rings."

A cynical chap insists that ... friends we ... never help you; in ... your naperity they always help themselves.

"Poor little fellow, aren't you cold?" said a pretty young lady to a newsboy of whom she had just made a purchase. "Yes, ma'am, before you smiled," was the gallant response.—*Ex.* Hard story.

The chap deservedly won his bet, who, in company, when every one was bragging of his tall relations, wagered that he himself had a brother twelve feet high. He had, he said, "two half brothers, each measuring six feet."

A man in Sheffield, Mass, owns a horse that has not been out of the stable a dozen times in ten years. He was never broken, and it is a most absurd looking animal, his fore feet being as broad as platters.—*Ex.* Perhaps it's a saw-horse.

A stupid fellow tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him whether the fatted calf of the parable was male or female. "Female, to be sure," was the reply; "for I see the male"—looking his questi...ner full in the face—"yet alive in the flesh before me."

There is a certain lady of rank and fashion in Paris who constantly believes herself to be dying. To her husband, who is absent on a political mission, she recently sent the following telegram: "Return instantly. I am very ill—dying." To which M. de—— replied: "Pressing business. Wait a fortnight." Madame de —— has waited.

The latest specimen of juvenile literature is this: As Wil-li-am Wilk-ins was walking in the gar-den one day, he met his dear sis-ter and thus he did say: "Why is a squash like a lit-tle news-boy?" She gave it up. "Because," said this wicked boy, "the old-er he grows the more of a yel-ler he will be." His good grandmamma overheard him and went to bed sick with grief.

The grandmother of a well known celebrated English financier having reached the patriarchal age of ninety-nine years and eight months, feeling very weak one morning, sent for her doctor, and ask him if he thought she would attain the age of one hundred? "Well, madam," he replied, "you may depend upon me doing my best." "Oh, do," replied the old lady; "I should like so to reach par!"

Josh Billingsisms.

It stranes a man's philosophee the wust kind tew laff when he gits beat.

Awl ov us komplain ov the shortness ov life, yet we awl waste more time than we uze.

Don't mistak arroganse for wisdum, menny peple hav thought tha wus wize when tha wus only windy.

The man who kant git ahed without pullin others back, is a limited cuss.

The principal difference between a luxury and a necessary, is the price.

Whenever the soul is in greif, it is taking root, and when it is in smiles, it is taking wing.

"Give the devil his due," but be carefu there ain't much due in him.

After a man has rode fast onst, he never wants to go slow agin.

Faith that is founded on an arnest and a truthful convickshun, is beautiful to behold; but faith that is founded simpla on courage, ain't ennything more than good grit.

Evra sorrow has its twin joy; the fun ov scratchin almost pays for having the each.

Those familys who are really fust class never ar afraid that tha shall git cheated out uv their respecktability, while the codfish familys ar always nervous lest tha mite.

It won't do to stir up a man when he is thinking, enny more than it will a pan ov milk when the cream is rising.

It is easy enuff to raise the devil, but he's a hard crop to reap.

The onla sure resipee tew govern mankind with, is the rod; you may festoon it with flowers and case it with velvet, if you plees, but it is the rod after awl that duz the biziness.

We ar told that a contented man is happy, and we might hav bin told at the same time that a mud turtle could fly if it onla had wings.

—Tammany Hall, the new democratic headquarters in St. Louis, was opened on Saturday night with a free lunch and speeches by several prominent Democrats. This Hall will be the official headquarters of the Democratic Central Committee and Associations during the coming campaign, and will be conducted much after the plan of its namesake in New York. Public meetings will be held and all business of the party managers will be transacted there.

HARRISBURG.

The State Convention—Ex-Governor Curtin and the Vice Presidency—The Instruction of Delegates—Why Twenty-two Delegates Voted for Wade.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1868.

The Philadelphia Convention has come and gone, and will soon pass out of memory. Its endorsement of Governor Curtin for the Vice Presidency was generally anticipated, and if his friends had been content with that, as they should have been, the delegates to Chicago, elected by the several Congressional districts, would, in all human probability, have acquiesced in the endorsement and given him the unanimous vote of the Pennsylvania delegation at Chicago.

But when they undertook to instruct the delegates to Chicago, elected by the people, and followed this up, by revoking all appointments made by the people and electing a complete delegation of their ..., they not only transcended their powers, but invoked, by the invasion of popular rights, an opposition they would not have otherwise encountered. It was decided by the State Committee, in calling the Convention, that it should elect only the delegates at large. This was distinctly set forth in the call for its assembling, and it was also distinctly stated in that call that the people of each Congressional district should elect their own representatives to Chicago. This was a right fairly belonging to the people, and as fairly conceded to them; and the act of the Convention, in taking it out of their hands, was one of gross usurpation.

... first, the managers for Gov. Curtin were content ... to instruct the delegates elected by the people. This, the Convention clearly had no right to do, and the movers of it evidently had, at first, some doubt of its success; but succeeding in it better than they anticipated, they at once determined to assume the bolder ground of denying to the people the right to elect delegates at all, and introduced a resolution to authorize the President of the Convention to appoint a Committee of twenty-four to report a full list of delegates to Chicago from each Congressional district, thus virtually placing the appointment of the delegates in the hands of the President and taking it away, not only from the people, but from their representatives.

The only arguments used in favor of this proposition were: first, that the majority of the Convention had the *power* to do this, and therefore they would be foolish not to use it; and second, that, if the election of delegates were left to the people they might elect some anti-Curtin men, and the minority, in a State, have no right to exercise their judgment in such matters against the majority. In other words, if a little more than half the State goes for one man, the little less than the other half have no ... to go ... other man.

The ... first resolution, to instruct ... delegates from the Congressional districts for Curtin, was 89 to 40; for the second resolution, to usurp the power of electing delegates from the Congressional districts, it was 84 to 47. The names of the forty are as follows:

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION OF INSTRUCTION.

Senatorial Delegates.

Philadelphia—C. T. Jones.
Luzerne—E. N. Willard.
Dauphin and Lebanon—S. F. Barr.
Lancaster—Maj. W. M. Wiley.
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—H. B. Barnes.
Allegheny—T. M. Marshall, H. S. Fleming.

Representative Delegates.

Philadelphia—R. C. Tittermary, H. J. M'Intire, Charles Carpenter, J. N. Marks.
Allegheny—Russell Errett, W. S. Purviance, Joseph Walton, B. W. Morgan, Jos. A. Butler, Thos. M. Bayne.
Berks—W. H. Strickland.
Bucks—Jno. Wildman, S. C. Purcell.
Bradford and Sullivan—E. O. Goodrich.
Blair—Samuel M'Camant.
Chester—John T. Potts.
Crawford—John C. Sturdevant.
Columbia and Montour—D. H. B. Brower.
Dauphin—H. B. Hoffman, John J. Glyde.
Lancaster—M. H. Shirk.
Luzerne—R. F. Russell, J. T. Ackerly, W. S. Case.
Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—John A. Purviance.
Montgomery—W. B. Roberts.
Perry and Franklin—D. O. Gehr.
Somerset, Fulton and Bedford—Jas. Pott.
Tioga and Beaver—John. S. Mann.
Washington and Beaver—W. S. Moore, John N. M'Donald.
York—Isaac Frazer.
Venango and Warren—R. S. M'Cormack.

And these are the names of the forty-seven:

Philadelphia—C. T. Jones, R. C. Tittermary, H. J. McIntyre, Charles Carpenter, J. N. Marks, E. Y. Shelmire, R. M. Evans, J. A. Sheppard, J. Harris, J. B. Hogan.
Luzerne—W. S. Case.
Dauphin—S. F. Barr, H. B. Hoffman, John J. Clyde.
Lancaster—W. M. Wiley, M. H. Shirk.
Somerset—H. B. Barnes, Jas. Pott.
Allegheny—T. M. Marshall, H. S. Fleming, Russell Errett, Joseph Walton, J. A. Butler, B. W. Morgan, T. M. Bayne, W. S. Purviance.
Berks—W. H. Strickland.
Bucks—John Wildman, S. C. Purcell.
Bradford—E. O. Goodrich.
Blair—S. M'Camant.
Chester—James Roberts, C. K. McDonald, John. Potts.
Crawford—J. N. Cogswell, J. C. Sturdevant.
Montour—D. H. B. Brower.
Butler—J. N. Purviance.
Montgomery—W. B. Roberts.
Franklin—D. O. Gehr.
Washington—William S. Moore, J. N. McDonald.
York—Isaac Frazier.
Venango and Warren—R. S. M'Cormick, J. H. Clark.
Lycoming—E. W. Capron.
Wayne—John Shouse.

The discussion on these resolutions was earnest and warm, but not ill-natured. Nearly all the Allegheny delegates took part in it, and they were aided by Mr. Mann, of Potter, Mr. M'Cormick, of Venango, and several others. I may add that the reports in the *Press*, and the other Republican morning papers, are very meagre, and are more a caricature of the debate than a synopsis of it. I am certain the Pittsburgh papers would have done it better. The *Age* has decidedly the best report of what was said.

The twenty-two members of the Convention who voted for Wade, did so, not from hostility to Governor Curtin, but from a conviction that, after the bitter experience we are now going through, resulting from a bad selection of a candidate for Vice President, it behooved the Republican party to rise above all personal and local considerations and select a man for that place whose position on the leading issues of the day is known and read of all men. Believing that Mr. Wade would command the confidence of the entire country, and fill all the public demands for that position, better than any man yet named, they ...ised the privilege of saying so. And believ... also, that the decision of this question most ...roperly belongs to the people, they voted ... gentlemen, against all attempts to ... the delegates of the people, or to ta... from them the right of choosing the ... representatives.

I cannot but express the conviction that the friends of Governor Curtin would have done better not to have stirred up the discussion brought on by their resolutions to appoint and instruct delegates from the Congressional districts. It developed a fact, which cannot fail to be damaging, that he was opposed by some of the delegates because he was regarded as a Conservative, rather than a Radical; and that, as Grant was conceded to the Conservative wing, the Radicals demanded a pronounced Radical for the second place on the ticket. This was not the ground taken by all the minority; but it *was* taken by some of them, and that fact having gone to the country by the discussion thus provoked, cannot now be recalled or shorn of its effects. The ... force of the first overwhelming vote of the Convention for Gov. Curtin was destroyed by the after ill-considered efforts to add to its force.

But the whole affair has now been adjourned to Chicago, and there let it be decided. Whether Curtin, or Wade, or Colfax, or Hamlin shall be nominated, we shall all turn in and give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether to put him through triumphantly.

The *Dispatch*, I notice, cites a playful remark made in the Convention by Mr. Errett that he would fight Mr. McClure's resolution to authorize the President of the Convention to appoint a committee to select a list of Congressional delegates to Chicago, "till the last armed foe expires," as evidence of a determination to fight Curtin to the bitter end. In this the *Dispatch* is altogether mistaken. Mr. McClure's resolution was introduced at half-past four in the afternoon, and the Convention had then been in uninterrupted session from ten in the morning. The delegates were hungry and tired, and Mr. Errett was urging an ... ument until evening, against the evident p... of Mr. McClure and his friends to keep the ... vention in session until the resolution ... passed. He therefore announced, as a reason for adjournment, that he and his friends intended to debate and oppose that resolution "until the last armed foe expired," and hence the Convention had better adjourn until evening and come back to its consideration with rested frames and sated appetites. The Convention did adjourn, accordingly, and the resolution was debated in the evening session, and the last armed foe to *it* expired when the vote upon it was announced. Twenty-five of Governor Curtin's friends voted with him against it.

The Legislature has adjourned until Monday. The Finance Committee of the Senate will, however, hold session on Friday and Saturday upon the ... ...ation bill.

ALLEGHENY.

FROM THE WEST.

Letter from Carrx—National Bank Resumption—The Lumber Market—Pittsburgh Enterprise Abroad.

BAY CITY, MICH., March 13, 1868.

Dear Gazette—You will be glad to learn that the First National Bank of this place, of which I wrote so dolefully in my last, has been resuscitated with entire new management—the banking house of B. E. Warren & Co. being merged in it, and Mr B. E. Warren occupying the position of cashier. The depositors waived 40 per cent of their claims, well satisfied to get 60 per cent. safe in pocket, and the stockholders forfeited their stock. The institution now numbers among its depositors many of the soundest capitalists of the valley, and under such management is rapidly outstripping its predecessor and all competition in the race for popularity—its deposits having increased three fold during the month of February. Success to it.

LUMBER MARKET.

The lumber market is in much better case than on my last visit, with Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, and eastern buyers here contracting for season supply. Why are there no Pittsburgh buyers? Large shipments of Saginaw lumber reach Pittsburgh by rail all through the season, bought of Cleveland dealers, who not only make a handsome profit on nominal grades, but by *sorting up* the grades treble the first profit in a style worthy of a Shylock.

I understand arrangements are being made by several large mills here (with certain enterprising Pittsburghers, possessing peculiar freight facilities,) for a lumber agency in Pittsburgh; by means of which dealers there can buy direct, at net mill prices, save handsomely in freight, and get the benefit of Saginaw inspection, (worth in itself some three to five dollars per thousand,) thus saving the heavy tax now laid by Cleveland.

This deserving enterprise, if backed in Pittsburgh as it should and doubtless will be, is destined to revolutionize the Saginaw lumber trade in Pittsburgh, and bring closer together two localities already united by many mutual interests. Ample notice by advertisement will of course be given of the consummation of this arrangement, in time for opening of navigation.

Yours, snow bound,

CARRX.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Railroad Employes' Strike—Freshet—Attempt to Blow up a Building.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—The workmen at the Central Railroad workshops, at East Albany, struck against a reduction of wages yesterday. Some weeks ago eight hours was established as a day's work, and a reduction of twenty per cent made on wages. On Friday an order was issued returning to the ten hour system, but increasing the wages only ten per cent. The men unanimously refused to go to work, except at the old wages. Yesterday they paraded the streets, five hundred strong, but made no violent demonstrations. Dispatches received from Syracuse and other shops along the road express sympathy with the men, and they are determined to follow their example. As the order applies to the Hudson River road also, a deputation from the workmen at East Albany came over on Saturday to express their sympathy. It is believed the strike will be general on both roads.

Owing to the thaw and rain the river rose over the docks. This evening the water rose two feet in an hour, but receded again. The ice is firm in front of the city, but a mile above it has disappeared for a considerable distance. A general break up is expected to-night or to-morrow.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up a dwelling in Rensaeler street, last night, by means of a canteen of powder, which had been placed in the wall. The shock was so violent as to throw down some of the inmates. No arrests have been made.

—A fire on Milton Avenue, Baltimore, on Saturday, destroyed four stores and a dwelling house owned by T. L. Gleason, H. L. West, A. P. Hemphill and J. F. Peckham, and occupied by a clothing store, West's jewelry store, Hemphill's grocery, S. H. & H. Letcher's liquor store, Peckham's harness shop and Young Men's Christian Association. Loss not ascertained. Little insurance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.--WM. J. MOORHEAD has been admitted a member of the firm of

MOORHEAD & CO.,

To date from January 1st, 1868. Style of firm as heretofore. M. K. MOORHEAD, GEO. F. McCLEANE.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1868. mh18:m80

WANTED,

A Situation as Book-Keeper,

By a man of middle age, who has been employed for the past NINE YEARS in that capacity in Pittsburgh. Satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Letters addressed to "WILLIAM," care of GAZETTE OFFICE, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to. mh18:m83-WFM

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE, BERGER & CO. was dissolved on the 10th inst., by mutual consent.

DANIEL WHITE,
W. H. BERGER,
W. FREEMAN.

The undersigned will continue the manufacture of Wooden Ware and Packing Boxes, under the name and style of FREEMAN & BERGER. Office and Factory between Morton and Clymer streets, Ninth Ward. W. FREEMAN, W. H. BERGER.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1868. mh18:m91

FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE HOUSE,

Containing six rooms, hall and kitchen, with stable, carriage and coal house; well of good water and cistern of eighty barrels, with iron pump in each. Lot **80** feet on Craig street by **140** feet on Henry street, with **10** foot alley at the rear; well stocked with pear, apple, peach, cherry and plum trees; also, several young choice grape vines. Situate near second toll gate, Oakland. Price **$6,500**.

Also, one lot adjoining the above, **40** feet by **140** feet, on which is a newly built store room, coal and wagon sheds. Price, **$1,700**. The stock of Groceries will be sold also if desired.

Apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

mh18:m87 ISAAC W. TENER.

CITY BANK,

No. 112 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Foreign Exchange bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES McCABE,	JOHN McKEOWN,
TERRENCE CAMPBELL,	THOS. ROURKE,
JOHN SAVAGE,	PATRICK KANE.
JAS. PHELAN,	JOHN C. BARR,
CHAS. C. BARR,	WM. H. REEL,
P. O'BRIEN,	J. DUNLEVY, JR.,

D. IHMSEN.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.

J. C. BARR, Secretary.

N. B.—This Bank will open for business between the first and fifteenth of April, in the room lately occupied by A. McTighe, deceased, as a Banking House, opposite the Cathedral. mh18:m90

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I will sell by Public Outcry, at the residence of JOHN POLLOCK, deceased, in South Fayette Tp., near Oakdale Station, on the P. C. & C. R. R., Panhandle, on

TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, at 1 P. M.,

The personal Estate of the deceased, consisting in part of Wheat, Corn and Oats in the bushel; lot of Potatoes; some **300** lbs. Wool; lot of good Sheep, Cow Cattle, Yoke of Work Oxen, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c.

TERMS AT SALE.

ROBERT POTTER,

Administrator of John Pollock, dec'd.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND, Auctioneers.

JOHN S. JOHNSTON, Salesman.

mh18:m88-d&F

FOR SALE.

Property near Mansfield for Sale.

A very desirable piece of land of **16** acres, having an orchard of about **3** acres, and a good frame house of **5** rooms and cellar; a spring of never failing water near the house. Located on an elevation about ¾ of a mile west of Mansfield Station, on the Panhandle R. R. To be sold as a whole or in lots, to suit purchasers, from **2** to **5** acres.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. **77** Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

A good frame dwelling of five rooms, large hall, finished attic and good cellar, with lot **24** by **129** feet **9** inches, situate No. **90** Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. **77** Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two good lots on Sheffield street; one lot on Adams street; one lot on Franklin street; three small lots on Chartiers street; one lot on Fremont street, Allegheny. A lot in East Liberty, being lot No. **14** on Dennison avenue. A number of lots on Jacks Run.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, No. **77** Federal street, Allegheny City, second floor.

mh18:m85

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN,

A RELIGIOUS WEEKLY, IN QUARTO FORM,

PUBLISHED AT

No. 74 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Is now one of the largest and widely circulated RELIGIOUS JOURNALS in the West. It has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the two cities and surrounding boroughs, in the towns and villges of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Western Virginia, and throughout the Western States generally. As such, it is to BUSINESS MEN one of the very best advertising mediums, as they may see by calling at the office and examining the list of subscribers.

A specimen copy of the paper will be sent on application. Address

H. J. MURDOCH & CO.,

No. **74** THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

mh13:MWF

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

James Blackmore,	James H. Hopkins,
Alex. Tindle,	James Bown,
William Deane,	W. W. Bradshaw,
A. G. Cubbage,	Robert Wray,
John Evans.	

MTH

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD FRIEND OF THE AGE.

The "Queen" Triumphant,

THE QUEEN OF THE WASH TUB. BUY IT. TRY IT.

FOR GENERAL WASHING PURPOSES IT IS PRONOUNCED UNPRECEDENTED, cheaper than soap—cleanses more thoroughly—costs less money—saves more time and labor, and is sold by all Grocers. One trial will demonstrate its superiority and secure it a firm place in the affection of the entire household. Manufactured by the

HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office, No. **136** WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MALT.—500 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT,

Received and for sale by

McBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate. Office, GRANT STREET, opposite the Cathedral, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions, and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. mh16

CAUGHT ADRIFT.

Caught adrift, on the Ohio river, ONE PLATFORM, made out of sawed lumber. The owner is required to come and prove property and take the same away, or it will be sold according to law.

CHARLES CUMMINGS,
Brunot's Island.

Pittsburgh, March 16th, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1868.

—

GREAT

REDUCTION!!

—

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENT

DUPLEX SKIRTS,

FOR THE

MILLION!

—

THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS AND INTEREST OF THE LATE FIRM OF WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, AND HAVING MADE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY AND LABOR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS,

ARE NOW ENABLED TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL THEM AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THEIR OBJECT IS TO PLACE THESE SKIRTS IN THE MARKET AT SUCH PRICES AS TO MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR THE

MILLION TO PURCHASE

THE PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRT IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER SKIRT MADE. THEY ARE WARRANTED TO OUTWEAR ANY TWO OR THREE SINGLE STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, AND THE PRESENT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE

MAKES THEM THE CHEAPEST BY FAR, AS WELL AS THE MOST DURABLE, STYLISH, GRACEFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT TO THE WEARER THAT IS MANUFACTURED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS OF THE PATENTED "METALIC ENDS" SUSPENDERS, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, EQUAL IN STYLE and QUALITY TO THE BEST FRENCH SUSPENDERS, AND AT MUCH LOWER PRICES.

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MFG CO.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

Nos. 97, Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Street,

NEW YORK.

mh11:17:23:28:ap3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEADED TARLATANS.

SPANGLED TARLATANS.

A NEW GOODS

FOR EVENING DRESSES.

BATES & BELL.

mh18:TTS&T

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

Will perform greater range and variety of work than any other machine, either finer or heavy sewing; uses a straight, short needle; makes a stitch alike on both sides; WILL STITCH, HEM, FELL, BIND, CORD, BRAID, RUFFLE AND TUCK WITHOUT MEASURING AND HEMSTITCH.

FIRST PREMIUMS.

At Paris, **1867**.
Pennsylvania State Fair, **1867**.
Illinois State Fair, **1867**.
New Hampshire State Fair, **1867**.
New York State Fair, **1867**.
And the various County Fairs.

WEED DOES NOT TAKE FITS OR SPELLS WHEN YOU WANT IT TO SEW. Weed is universally acknowledged to be the best by all who have seen and used it.

The following Agents are established in the different Counties for the sale of the Weed Sewing Machine:

W. C. Waltbour, Main street, near Tunnel, Greensburg, Westmoreland county.
M. P. M'Clanahan, Esq., West Newton.
A. L. Robinson, Market and Jefferson, Kittanning, Armstrong county.
S. M. M. Bailey, Uniontown, Fayette county.
H. E. Patton, Greensboro, Greene county.
S. M. Bell, Washington, Pa.
J. Boggs, Broadway, Reeves' Block, New Brighton, Beaver county.
Geo. Peebles, Washington street, New Castle, Lawrence county.
J. A. Conner, Scott Township.
A. A. Simpson, Moon Township.

Agents are wanted for the following Counties: Mercer, Butler, Clarion, Indiana and Cambria Counties. Address R. H. LONG,
112 Grant street, Pittsburgh,
General Agent for Western Penn'a.

STEAM

CARPET BEATING

ESTABLISHMENT.

Which TEN YEARS' TRIAL in New York and other Eastern cities has proved a complete success.

ITS ADVANTAGES:

1st—Fading and Shrinkage are completely avoided.
2d—No ripping apart necessary.
3d—When freed from dust, moths or their larvae, the Carpet looks nearly as good as new, save the natural fading from wear.
4th—When perfectly clean, a Carpet will wear as long again, a desirable matter as a mere point of economy, to say nothing of looks.

ALL ORDERS LEFT AT THE OFFICE,

No. 179 Liberty Street,

Or addressed to P. O. Box **473**, will receive prompt attention.

GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,

mh10: PROPRIETOR.

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS' SAFETY FIRE JACKET,

Car Heater and Moderator,

For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be adpied to it in the most extended purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is appliplicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes as conductors are made dangerous by being overheated and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by state or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe28:m80

TO THE TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The undersigned would respectfully announce that in accordance with requirements of the Common School Law, an Institute will be held in the HALL OF THE FOURTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOL, Pittsburgh, Pa., beginning on MONDAY, March **30**th, at **10** o'clock A. M., and ending FRIDAY, April **3**d, **1868**.

That Teachers and Directors may be thoroughly acquainted with the law regulating the holding of County Institutes, we subjoin the Act of Assembly regulating them, from which it will be seen that all teachers of the Common Schools of the County are expected to attend:

"According to Act of Assembly, approved April 9th, **1867**, a Teachers' Institute must be held in each county of the Commonwealth, and must continue in session at least five days, including half-a-day for going to and half-a-day for returning from the place of meeting; the names of all persons teaching in the Common Schools of the county must be called at least twice a day and absentees carefully marked; and those who absent themselves from the Institute of their county, without good reason, may have their want of professional spirit and zeal indicated by certificates of a lower grade at the next examination." (See Penna. School Journal, May, 1867, pp. 272.)

From the above it will be seen that the law permits Directors to grant Teachers the time to attend the Institute and count it the same as so much time spent in teaching; and so far as I have had an opportunity to present this matter to Directors, they have not only expressed a willingness to do so, but are anxious their teachers should attend. If teachers act wisely, they will not fail to attend this meeting.

A. T. DOUTHETT,
mh16:m37T County Superintendent.

FLOUR,

FROM SOUTHERN WHEAT.

We have commenced receiving a lot of

30,000 Bushels Prime Southern Wheat,

And are now prepared to deliver a superior quality of

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

R. R. KENNEDY & BRO.,

PEARL STEAM MILL.

mh16:m72

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. SAMUEL B. ALLISON, of (or near) Bakerstown, Allegheny county, having made defamatory statements to divers persons, of and concerning me and my business transactions, was notified and required to make proper amends, and did, on January **27**th, **1868**, promptly and voluntarily sign a full written retraction of the said slander, and agree to pay the fees of my attorney; therefore, I refrained from instituting suit against him.

BENJAMIN MILLER.

RICHLAND TP., March **13**, **1868**. mh16:m70

JOHN PECK, Ornamental Hair HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. **92** Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh.

Always on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' WIGS, BANDS, CURLS; Gentlemen's WIGS, TOPEES, SCALPS, GUARD CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c. ☞ A good Price in cash will be given for RAW HAIR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done in the neatest manner. mh2:u3

PEANUTS—284 sacks on steamer Bermuda, to arrive, for sale by
mh16 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

AT JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,

The Largest Assortment of

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

To be Found in the City.

RIBBONS,	FLOWERS,
SILKS,	CRAPES,
MALINES,	FRAMES,
FROSTED ILLUSIONS,	
STRAW TRIMMINGS, ornamented.	

ALSO, A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

WHITE GOODS,	CORSETS,
HOSIERY,	HOOP SKIRTS,
GLOVES,	BALMORAL SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
FRINGES,	BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS,	BRAIDS,

And a Full Line of Notions.

FURNISHING GOODS,
NECK TIES, BOWS, SUSPENDERS
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

Agents for BISMARCK, DICKENS, VICTOR and other popular makes of

PAPER COLLARS.

Prices as low as Eastern Jobbers.

Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

mh17

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened **100** DOZEN of the

Celebrated A. C. C. (Jouvin) KIDS,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material, selected and furnished by us, and are really

Elegant and Desirable.

The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA or PARTY COLORS.

SIZES--5 3-4 TO 8.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

mh8:

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS.

We have constantly on hand a full line of

WHITE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Barred and Striped Nainsook;
Plain Nainsook and Swiss;
Soft Finish Cambric;
Barred Organdies.

THE CHEAPEST LINE OF IRISH LINENS IN THE CITY.

A FULL STOCK OF

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,

Selling at Eastern Prices.

We have a splendid line of

SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Our stock of CORSETS is completely full. We have a very good line of COLLARS for ladies and gentlemen.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

mh10

THE BEST KID GLOVES

IN THE WORLD ARE

LAPORTE'S PARIS KID GLOVES,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.

All Gloves made by me bear my signature,

LAPORTE,

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

No. 58 white Street, N. Y.

fe18:132:TTS

FRINGES.

GIMP HEADINGS,

IN AL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

No. 17 Fifth Street.

mh5

L. O. LIVINGSTON. W. H. BURT. W. A. ROBINSON, JR.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.

All Job Work promptly attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the UNIVERSAL WRINGER of the manufacturer's wholesale prices, put up in cases of half dozen and one dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 **26** and **28** St. Clair street.

J. VIENNOT & CO., GENERAL NEWSPAPER, CORRESPONDING AND ADVERTISING AGENTS,

133 Nassau Street, New York.

(Established in **1862**.)

REFERENCES—Mr. H. D. Helmbold, Druggist, **594** Broadway, New York; Messrs. S. R. Vonduser & Co., **198** Greenwich street, New York; Messrs. Hall & Bucket, **208** Greenwich street, New York; Messrs. G. Bruce, Sod & Co., Type Founders, **13** Chambers st., N. Y.; Messrs. Hagar & Co., Type Founders, **38** Gold st., N. Y. fe21:178:MWF

CLOTHES WRINGERS REPAIRED.—All the different makes of Clothes Wringers repaired, at the India Rubber Depot, **26** and **28** St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

COTTON—4 bales on the steamer Bermuda, to arrive, for sale by
mh15 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.

1868. SPRING STOCK 1868.

OF

CARPETS.

JUST OPENING.

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

All Qualities

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WHO BUY TO SELL.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Street,

mh10:d&wF OVER BATES & BELL'S.

23 JUST IMPORTED, 23

And Especially Adapted to this Market,

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body and Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 CENTS PER YARD.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe27:

51 SPRING SALES. 51

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a REDUCTION from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

fe10 **51** FIETH STREET, above Wood.

1868. MARCH. 1868.

NEW CARPETS.

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than Any New or Old Goods.

In the market, of equal qualities and styles.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND **73** FIFTH STREET, (Second Floor.)

fe4:d&T

71 73

McFARLAND & COLLINS

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK,

OF

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH,

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

Less than Actual Cost to Manufacture.

These Goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Far Below Their Present Value,

AT THE PLACE WHERE BARGAINS CAN ALWAYS BE HAD ON THE BEST STOCK IN THIS MARKET.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

fe10:MWF&T **SECOND FLOOR.**

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

PAID FOR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

mys:p98:WF

WHITE LIME.

250 BARRELS WHITE LIME,

Warranted equal to any in market, in store and sale by

HUGH KNOX,

mh12:m58 **No. 383** Liberty street, Pittsb

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH and CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

On and after THURSDAY, March 5th, **1868**, trains will arrive at and depart from the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Unionf'n.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Ex. to and from Unionf'n.	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
West Newton Accommod'n	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
Braddock's Accommodat'n	6:15 P. M.	7:50 P. M.
Night Acc. to McKeesport	10:30 P. M.	6:40 A. M.

Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton..... 1:00 P. M. 10:00 A. M.

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.

W. B. STOUT, Superintendent. mh5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Venango City.

Connecting with trains East and West on the Warren and Franklin Railroad; also with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

On and after TUESDAY, January **14**th, **1868**, the Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Pittsburgh Depot, corner Canal and Pike Sts., as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and f'm Ven. City.	7:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Express " "	10:15 A. M.	5:45 P. M.
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	1:45 P. M.	11:00 A. M.
First Soda Works Accom'n	8:30 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
Second Soda Works Accom.	5:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
Hulton Accommodation....	6:40 A. M.	6:30 P. M.

Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works at **8:10** A. M., arriving in Pittsburgh at **9:50** A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at **1:10** P. M., arriving at Soda Works at **2:50** P. M.

ja27 H. BLACKSTONE, Sup't.

1868.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From January **19**th, **1868**, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, city time, as follows:

Leave.		*Arrive.*	
Chicago Ex....	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex..	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn M'l	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex....	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail..	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex....	1:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg Ex	4:03 p m
Pitts. & Cl. Ex. via Youngt'n	9:43 a m	Pitts. & Cl. Ex. via Youngt'n	9:28 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 p m
Chicago Ex....	2:28 p m	Chicago Ex....	6:58 p m
Wh. & Erie Ex.	4:38 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	7:08 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Pitts. & Cl. Ex. via Youngt'n	9:28 p m
N. Brigt'n Ac.	8:58 a m	*Arrive in Allegheny.*	
Leetsdale "	10:13 a m	N. Brigt'n Ac.	7:03 a m
" "	11:53 a m	N. Brigt'n "	8:28 a m
Rochester "	1:33 p m	Wellsville "	9:58 a m
Wellsv'e Acc..	3:43 p m	New Castle "	10:13 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:15 p m	Leetsdale "	9:13 a m
N. Brigt'n "	5:38 p m	" "	1:18 p m
N. Brigt'n "	6:28 p m	N. Brigt'n "	2:43 p m
Leetsdale "	10:43 p m	Leetsdale "	4:23 p m
		" "	7:28 p m

2:28 p. m. Chicago Express leaves daily. 10:50 a. m. Chicago Express arrives daily.

ja28 F. E. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December **8**th, **1867**, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express.....	3:15 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Fast Line.....	9:40 a. m.	7:05 p. m.
Fast Express.....	2:50 p. m.	10:55 a. m.
Mixed Way.....	6:10 a. m.	6:50 p. m.
McDonald's Acc'n, No. 1..	11:10 a. m.	2:10 p. m.
Steubenville Accommod'n.	3:55 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
McDonald's Acc'n, No. 2..	5:10 p. m.	8:20 a. m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Sunday Express leaves at **2:50** p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at **6:30** a. m. the next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at **12:55** p. m.

The **9:40** a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at **9:55** the same evening, **8** HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHER ROUTES.

☞No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and BUT ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing tickets be sure and find the office of the

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.,

UNION DEPOT, (SOUTH SIDE.)

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN D. MILLER, Gen. Freight Agent.

FOR SALE.

FIFTH STREET PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscribers will offer at private sale, until the FIRST OF APRIL, one of the most

DESIRABLE BUSINESS SITES ON FIFTH STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET.

The property has a fine front on Fifth street of **22½** feet, and extends back **172** feet, taking in the back part of the adjoining lot, **20x52** feet, with an outlet from the back part **9** feet wide, to a **10** foot alley, which runs through from Fifth street to Virgin alley.

The whole surface covers an area of over **5,000** square feet.

The attention of capitalists is invited to this property, as opportunities for investing in such eligible and remunerative real estate seldom occur.

All information concerning the property can be had at the office of

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

mh16:m79 **19** FIFTH STREET.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS.

A large number of desirable BUILDING LOTS, of various sizes, in the Village of

SPRINGDALE,

Fifteen miles from Allegheny City, immediately on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and less than **5** minutes walk from Springdale Station. These Lots are most eligibly located for Building Sites, as the Village is one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Allegheny river. Five passenger trains either way per day, and on and after the **18**th instant an Accommodation Train will run to and from Springdale.

These Lots will be sold on reasonable terms. Any person desiring to secure a home in the country, in a good locality, would do well to give these Lots their attention.

For further particulars, inquire of PETER HUTCHINSON, Springdale, or JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary, Court House, Pittsburgh.

mh16:m75

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT on corner of Manhattan and Adams streets, near Passenger Railway. Lot **44** by **127** feet. House frame, containing **7** rooms and good hall, well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot **23** by **42** feet; house frame, contains hall, five rooms and good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. RUSH & CO. Beaver Street, near Chestnut, Manchester.

FOR SALE.—Flour, 200 bbls Winter Wheat Family Flour. WHEAT—**200** bushels prime Pennsylvania Wheat; **200** bushels prime Spring Wheat. CORN—**1,000** bushels prime Yellow Ear; **2,500** bush Shelled Corn. FLAXSEED—**100** bushels prime Flaxseed. DRIED FRUIT—**150** bushels Dried Apples; **80** bush Dried Peaches. BEANS—A small lot of White Beans. For sale by HITCHCOCK & McCREERY,

mh16: **319** Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOWARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable three-story BRICK HOUSE, nearly new; pressed brick front, marble mantles; gas and water throughout; house contains seven rooms and finished garret, No. **94** ELM STREET, near Wylie, Sixth ward. Possession from April **1**st, **1868**. Enquire at the house.

FOR SALE.—A TRADING BOAT FOR SALE.—The above is in good order, and will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. **77** Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

WANTED.

WANTED,

THREE MEN,

To take hold of the easiest selling goods ever offered. Pays well and sells everywhere.

F. G. OLIVER & CO.,

mh17 **186** Liberty street.

WANTED—SINGERS.

Four Tenor and Two Bass Singers.

For a city Church Choir. Ability to read plain music all that will be required.

Address MUSIC, P. O. Box **1,421**, Pittsburgh.

mh17:m84

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, No. **104** Webster street, opposite Presbyterian Church, containing eight rooms, with gas and water. Enquire of T. B. HAMILTON, **98** Fifth street.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.,

No **6** FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

jy8:b36

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, March 10, 1868.
SENATE.
NEW REGISTRY LAW.

The new Registry Law for Pennsylvania passed finally by a strict party vote—yeas 14, all Republicans, and nays 9, all Democrats.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison.

Authorizing the borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, to borrow money for school purposes.

To protect the people of Indiana county from imposition in the practice of medicine.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, granting them the same privileges possessed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and authorizing connection with roads in Allegheny county.

For a bridge over the Allegheny river from Ewalt street, Pittsburgh, to Allegheny and Butler Plank Road to mouth of Girty's Run.

Changing the time of holding courts in Westmoreland and Indiana counties.

Vacating a portion of North street, in front of the Presbyterian Church, Appolo, Armstrong county.

Regulating the compensation of Assessors, Assistant Assessors and Jurors in Allegheny county.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drink in Industry township, Beaver county.

Incorporating a company to erect a bridge over the Kiskeminetas river, at Big Dam, Leechburg Armstrong county.

Incorporating the Kittanning Gas Company.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were read and passed finally:

An act authorizing the Union Steamship Company to wind up and settle their affairs, and to distribute their assets among the stockholders.

An act allowing Michael Rough, Benjaman Ronp, Abijah Cole and William Caseman to be assessed and to vote in Gilmore township, Greene county.

An act authorizing the Burgess and town Council of Brownsville, Mercer county, to levy and collect additional tax.

A supplement to the act relating to the city of Allegheny, authorizing the transfer of the insane supported by said city in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, or any other Insane Asylum in the State, to the Almshouse of said city.

A supplement to the fourth section of an act approved May 1, 1861, relating to Allegheny City, which empowers the Civil Engineer and the Sewer Committee of Councils of said city to act as a Commission to divide said city into Sewer Districts, to be approved by Councils, and to assess public grounds, &c., in the several districts for construction purposes.

A supplement to an act annexing the borough of Manchester to Allegheny City, which provides that all liens transferred by the borough of Manchester and filed for grading and paving streets in Allegheny shall be legal and collectable, and for similar assessments remaining unpaid liens may be filed.

An act incorporating the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad Company.

An act incorporating the Buffalo Valley Railroad Company in Somerset county with a capital of $100,000.

An act incorporating the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, connecting Bedford with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Bridgeport; capital, $200,000.

An act incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Mineral Point.

An act incorporating the Pennsylvania and Ohio Mining and Transportation Company, for the mining, purchasing and transportation of anthracite and other coals in and to the cities and towns of Pennsylvania, the west and southwest, to hold lands, &c., in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution to adjourn over from this evening until Monday afternoon, and neither will, consequently, be in session until Monday.

Mr. Michael Mulloy, of Philadelphia, objected off the calendar the bill authorizing the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branches from the main line.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

At the afternoon session the following bills were passed finally:

Authorizing the school directors of Bolivar borough, Westmoreland county, to borrow money, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Changing the time of holding elections at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, to the second Friday of March in each year.

Dividing North and West wards of the city of Meadville into precincts and separate election districts.

Declaring null and void the act authorizing the removal of certain cases from the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to Centre county, approved April 16, 1867, being the suits for injuries at the Johnstown Railroad accident in 1862.

Incorporating the Wilkinsburg Gas Company.

Authorizing the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City School District to levy and apportion school taxes within thirty days of the first Tuesday in February.

Extending the provisions of the Act of 1855, increasing fees of Justices of the peace, Aldermen and Constables, to Tioga, Union, Westmoreland, Luzerne, Lehigh, Clarion, Cambria, Monroe and Bucks counties until 1870.

Authorizing the Commissioners of Venango county to borrow seventy-five thousand dollars to build a new Court House.

Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company.

An act incorporating the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad Company.

REPORT ON FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the House Committee of Conference on the free railroad law, submitted a report, signed by all the members of the Committee, substantially accepting the Senate substitute. He deemed it his duty to say that he signed the majority report under protest. He emphatically dissented from the Senate bill where it required a subscription of ten thousand dollars per mile, where it required organizations to keep open their books until the full amount of stock shall have been subscribed before proceeding to operate, and where it limited the amount to be bonded.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, moved that the report and bill be recommitted to the Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Mr. JENKS, of Jefferson, offered a resolution increasing the Committee by the appointment of two additional members from each House, and instructing the House Committee to insist upon an abatement of the amount of stock required to be subscribed per mile, to insist upon the House provision leaving it optional with companies to keep or not keep open books for subscription until the full amount is subscribed, and to insist upon allowing companies under this act to borrow double the amount of the whole capital stock instead of only the amount of capital stock paid in. Adopted.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Jones, of Berks, and Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, as the additional members of the Committee on the part of the House.

NAME CHANGED.

The bill from the Senate, changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore Company, passed finally.

Adjourned.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President.

The Platform Adopted.

Public Debt to be Paid According to its Legal Requirements

Generals Hartranft and Campbell Unanimously Nominated for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1868.

The State Republican Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, in the Academy of Music, by Col. Frank Jordan, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who made an eloquent speech, referring to past trials and certain triumphs in the future.

Col. William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, was elected temporary Chairman. He also made a speech. He referred to the New Hampshire election, which elicited enthusiastic cheers, as also did allusions to General Grant and ex-Gov. Curtin.

The usual Committees on Organization and Resolutions were appointed.

Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, was elected President, and made a speech, endorsing Congress (enthusiastic cheers) and favoring Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President.

CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

H. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield, moved to nominate Grant for President and Curtin for Vice President.

Mr. Russell Errett, of Allegheny, moved to strike out Curtin and insert Hon. B. F. Wade.

Mr. John S. Mann, of Potter, called for a division on the question.

A vote was taken and Gen. Grant declared to be the unanimous choice for President. [Loud cheers.]

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McClure moved for a calling of the roll, each delegate to vote his preference for Vice President. Carried.

The roll was called. Andrew G. Curtin received one hundred and nine votes; Benjamin F. Wade twenty-two; Edwin M. Stanton one.

Mr. Marshall, of Allegheny, voted for Curtin. The rest of the Allegheny delegation, with Messrs. McIntyre and Marks, of Philadelphia, Wiley, of Lancaster, Barner, of Somerset, Barr, of Dauphin, Knorr, of Northumberland, Goodrich, of Bradford, Brower, of Montour, Hoffman and Clyde, of Dauphin Pott, of Somerset, Mann, of Potter, Frazier, of York, Gehr, of Franklin, and McCormick, of Venango, voted for Benjamin F. Wade.

Mr. Moore, of Washington, voted for Edwin M. Stanton.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cochran, of York, reported resolutions from the Committee, strongly endorsing Grant and Curtin; denouncing President Johnson; strongly approving the policy of Congress and impeachment; calling for the payment of the public debt according to its legal requirements; citing the Declaration of Independence as the basis of Republican sentiments; calling for economy in public expenditures and reduction of taxation; thanking the soldiers and sailors for their services and Stanton for his course; calling on the Senate to remove President Johnson speedily; approving of a registry law; asking the protection of naturalized citizens abroad, and endorsing Governor Geary's administration.

NOMINATIONS.

General John F. Hartranft, was nominated for Auditor General and General J. M. Campbell for Surveyor General, both unanimously.

INSTRUCTING DELEGATES.

A resolution instructing all delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant and Curtin excited discussion. Curtin was strongly opposed by Messrs. Mann of Potter, Bayne, Marshall, Purviance and Errett of Allegheny, and supported by Messrs. Swope of Clearfield, Mann of Philadelphia, and Cochrane. The vote on the resolution was, yeas ninety-eight, nays forty.

The other resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Adjourned to seven o'clock p. m.

CURTIN DELEGATES TO BE SENT TO CHICAGO.

Previous to adjournment this afternoon Mr. McClure introduced a resolution authorizing the chair to appoint a committee of one from each Congressional District to report delegates from each to the Chicago Convention and one elector, and to select those already appointed, if Curtin men; if not, to select others.

On this question a debate came on at the evening session, and speeches were made against it by Messrs. Errett, Mann of Potter, Bayne and McCormick, and for it by Messrs. McClure and Mann of Philadelphia.

The resolution then passed—yeas, eighty-four; nays, forty-seven.

The Convention then adjourned.

[By Associated Press.]
PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by Col. Jordan, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, presided temporarily, and was succeeded by General Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland county.

The Convention proceeded to ballot as a means of ascertaining the preferences of members for candidates for President and Vice President, and declared for Grant unanimously. For Vice President, Andrew G. Curtin received 109, B. F. Wade 22, and E. M. Stanton 1.

Hartranft and Campbell were unanimously nominated for re-election as Auditor General and Surveyor General.

The following were chosen electors at large: C. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia; Thomas M. Marshall, Pittsburgh.

The following were elected delegates at large: Colonel J. W. Forney, James Orne, of Philadelphia; General Harry White, of Indiana; E. Reed Myer, of Bradford; J. W. Blanchard, of Lawrence; Thomas E. Cochrane, of York; Linn Bartholemew, of Schuylkill, and Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the great Republican party of America, without which the rebellion against the Government would have consummated the division of the Union and the perpetuation of human slavery, by the aid, comfort and full approval of the present Democratic party, is in the front rank of another peril and another trial. Electing its candidate for President in 1868, and re-electing him in 1864, it is called upon to decide whether all the sacrifices of blood and treasure have not only been in vain but were simply contributions for the restoration of treason, under the influence of a man, who, clothed with the confidence of his country, is prevented from overthrowing the Government solely by the bold and patriotic stand taken by a loyal Congress.

That we add our voice to the loud acclaim in favor of General U. S. Grant as the Republican candidate for President, and in so doing feel that we simply are responding to the wishes of constituents, or helping to pay a portion of the debt we owe to that great soldier, but preparing the way for that substantial triumph which, while perpetuating the Republican party, preserves and perpetuates Republican creeds.

That we earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to proceed without fear, favor or affection, and that the people of Pennsylvania will stand by and maintain the just judgment of the law.

That the soldiers and sailors of the Union, who fought and conquered armed rebellion in the field, and stood true to the principles which they vindicated and the flag which floated over them and led them to victory, are entitled to the undying gratitude of the loyal people, and as they saved the country by trials, sufferings and sacrifices, they have honorable claims to the highest honors of the nation.

That we tender our most cordial thanks to Edwin M. Stanton, for the firmness, courage and patriotism with which he has maintained the majesty of the law and the rights of the people against the attempted invasions of faithless Executive and his purchased instruments.

That as experience is alike the best instructor of man and nations, so the experience of the rebellion gives us renewed confidence in the pledges and principles of the Declaration of Independence, which declares as our guiding stars the [illegible] party must always succeed. [illegible] so eloquent could [illegible] between the loud [illegible] of Ulysses S. Grant [illegible] on the [illegible]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Vote the Largest Ever Polled in the State—Harriman Re-Elected by Three Thousand Majority—Legislature Largely Republican.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Returns from one hundred and seventy-five townsgive Harriman, Republican, 32,792; Sinclair, Democrat, 30,007. Republican majority 2,885. Fifty-eight towns and small places remain to be heard from which are about equally Republican and Democratic. It is probable that Harriman's majority will be about three thousand. The whole vote will probably exceed seventy-two thousand, the largest vote ever polled in the State. The Legislature will be largely Republican. The Republicans elect four out of five Councillors and nine out of twelve Senators. They have probably about seventy majority. Harriman's majority is somewhat reduced from last year.

CONCORD, March 11.—Returns from one hundred and seventy-eight towns give Harriman 37,458; Sinclair 21,217; scattering nineteen. Harriman's plurality 3,241. There are fifty-three towns to hear from which last year stood Harriman, 4,800; Sinclair, 5,514. The aggregate vote this year will probably reach 76,500.

NORWICH, CONN., March 11.—News from New Hampshire, caused great excitement in this city. At midnight, in spite of the rain, a salute was fired in honor of the success of the Republicans.

A special to Washington, D. C., says: There is great rejoicing here among the Republicans over the result of the New Hampshire election, and a corresponding despondency among the Democrats. But few of the latter were expecting such a signal triumph for the Republican ticket. Yesterday they were in high spirits, and boldly proclaimed that the impeachment movement would give New Hampshire to the Democrats. Extensive preparations had been made for a celebration here Tuesday night by them. Powder had been purchased to be used freely; bands of music were engaged to serenade the leading Democrats and the President, and there was to have been a grand old fashioned glorification. About two o'clock, while the Cabinet was in session, Gen. Thomas Florence received the first dispatches from New Hampshire, stating that that State had hopelessly gone for the Radicals. He rushed to the White House, and disregarding the door-keepers, interrupted the Cabinet meeting with the announcement. It came like a thunderbolt to A. J. and his advisers, and the Cabinet meeting ended. As the fight in New Hampshire was made directly on the impeachment question by the Democrats, they maintain that it shows conclusively that the people now demand that it be prosecuted through.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Corrected returns from one hundred and eighty-one towns foot up Harriman 34,895, and Sinclair 31,756.

CONCORD, March 12.—Two hundred and twelve towns give Harriman, Republican, thirty-six thousand five and ninety-four votes, and Sinclair, Democrat, thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty five. The nineteen remaining towns gave Harriman last year one hundred and seventy three and Sinclair thirteen hundred and twenty-two.

THE INDIANS.

Friendly Feeling Manifested—Garrisons to be Withdrawn—Depredations in Montana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Advices received at the Military Headquarters here from Fort Laramie say: The Indians who have congregated at this post manifest a very friendly feeling, and have come in for the express purpose of meeting the Peace Commissioners with a view of making a treaty with them. Dr. Matthews, Special Indian Agent, who had an interview with the Crows and Sioux near Fort Phil. Kearney last month, reports them in favor of peace with the whites. Red Cloud, the most hostile of the Sioux chiefs, and the head of the Indians were there, *en route* for Laramie, to meet the Peace Commission.

General Sherman has received instructions from Washington to withdraw the garrisons from Reno, C. F. Smith and Phil. Kearney as soon as the season will permit. These troops will be distributed to other posts, because the line on which they are at present is considered untenable, and preferring the line of the Missouri river via Fort Benton. They also prefer to travel by way of the Pacific railroad to its terminus, and thence by the old route.

The Ministerial budget for the ensuing fiscal year was laid before the Corps Legislatif to-day. The following are the totals of receipts and expenditures, as estimated by the Minister of Finance: Receipts from ordinary sources, 1,690,000,000 francs; do from extraordinary sources, 93,000,000; total estimated receipts, 1,792,000,000 francs. Expenditures, ordinary, 1,629,000,000 francs; do, extraordinary, 181,000,000; total estimated expenditures, 1,811,000,000 francs.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. J. Harvey Lewis, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, stated the police had been previously informed of the plot for blowing up one of the walls of Clerkenwell prison and effecting the release of the Fenian prisoners. Their informer, who was within the prison, was to give them notice when the conspirators approached to light the fuse, by throwing a white ball over the wall, whereupon the police were to seize the guilty parties. On the night before the explosion a cask of powder was seen in the street, but as no attempt to blow up the wall was made that night, the preconcerted signal was not given. The powder was allowed to remain and no arrests made. The Police supposed the execution of the plot was postponed to the following evening, and were off their guard when the explosion took place unexpectedly during the day.

Lord Stanley informed the House that an exhaustive investigation had been ordered in the case of the vessel Lizzie Leine, seized in the Chesepeake.

GERMANY

BERLIN, March 11.—The treaty just concluded between the North German Confederation and the United States, providing for the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens, was to-day unanimously ratified by the Federal Council.

It is reported here a proposition has been made to Lord Stanley to submit the Alabama claims to the arbitration of Prussia, and that he was willing to entertain the proposition so far as it applied to the question of indemnity, but refused to submit other points in dispute.

TURKEY.

LONDON, March 9.—There has been a general change in the Turkish Cabinet. All the Ministers have resigned, except the Grand Vizier, Mohamed Pasha, and successors were appointed.

IMPEACHMENT.

A Correspondent Has an Interview With the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, March 11.—The *World's* correspondent gives the details of an interview with President Johnson on the subject of impeachment, during which the President stated that he should respond to the summons to appear by counsel, and after a long consultation upon the merits and demerits of the charges brought against him, concluded the interview by saying:

"The managers of impeachment and others who applaud them are, in a certain sense, unconsciously calling the time, on the eve of the rebellion, when I stood in the Senate almost alone in insisting upon the duty of the Government to uphold the Constitution and the Union against the traitors who threatened both. I recall a class of men in and out of Congress who lacked courage to defend it ther. Standing on the same platform that I occupied then, I look around and see those men bold enough in spite of their former weakness, to disregard the clearest provisions of constitutional law. After the war is over, in which they took none except a wordy part, they have stepped to the front as original saints in politicians, and hold the Constitution at too slight a value to be either valiantly defended or treated with reverence. Finally, it is declared that I, who have honestly striven as I know how to administer this Government in accordance with the Constitution, shall be sacrificed along with the constitutional prerogatives of the Presidential office to a party necessity. Jefferson Davis, the head and front of the rebellion, is not brought to trial, yet Congress proposes to try the President at once, for what kind of offense, compared with that of Mr. Davis, the country and the Senate may, perhaps, justly decide."

DARING ROBBERY.

Express Messenger Knocked Senseless in His Car and Robbed of $20 000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
CINCINNATI, March 11.—S. B. Hayman, American Express Messenger on the Hamilton and Dayton train, due here at ten o'clock, was knocked senseless while counting his packages of money by some persons unknown, who entered the car by means of false keys after the train left Lockland. The robbers escaped at the next station, carrying [illegible] packs es containing [illegible] was discovered in a dazed and senseless condition by [illegible] on the train. He is very [illegible] and now delirious. The [illegible] police in [illegible]

—The Episcopal Convention [illegible] ington, Vt., in session on Wed[illegible] elected Rev. Dr. Bissell Bishop [illegible]

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Henry Hare Hartley, a prominent California lawyer and politician, died at Sacramento to-day.

The Supreme Court has decided that the State stamp act for passenger tickets violates the National Constitution and is void.

The Governor signed the bill changing the time of the election of Congressmen and California Convention, to nominate candidates to be voted for the Presidential election.

The British ship Vascatia, which went ashore at Fort Point, was sold at auction to-day for $22,500.

Gen. Morgan Smith, United States Consul at Honolulu, arrived by the steamer Idaho *en route* to New York.

Col. Spaulding is Chargé d'Affairs of the United States, pending the return of General McCook, Resident Minister.

The Prussian bark Wilhelm, two hundred and sixty-four days from London, arrived at Honolulu on February 10th.

Arrived: Charles Lolling, Liverpool; Martha Pool, Mary E. Packer, New York. The Captain of the Luling died at sea

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Allegheny County Home.

The Grand Jury visited the County Home yesterday. Regretting our inability to accompany the jury, we turn to the annual report of the County Controllers for 1867, which embraces the report of the Directors of the Home, in which are fully set forth the receipts, expenditures and general administration of this model institution, under the direction of Messrs. R. H. Davis, Moses Chess and John F. Dravo. The large building, with all its wards and appurtenants, is kept in the most perfect order. Perfect cleanliness is maintained through all the departments, and the sanitary condition could not be better. The grounds adjacent to the buildings are laid out with much taste in walks and lawns, with clumps of trees and shady arbors, and the broad fields of the Home farm are kept up to the standard of the best cultivators, and made to yield large crops of the cereals, with a variety of garden stuff, beef, pork and poultry for the use of the inmates. We know of no similar institution in the State better adapted to its objects, or more economically and thoroughly managed, than our County Home. Much credit is due to the Directors for their persistent and intelligent oversight and management of the whole establishment.

The effect of the recent absorption of several of the townships into the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be to deprive the Home of about one-fourth of its revenue; but as it will be relieved also of the maintenance and care of the poor from the townships now added to the cities, it is fair to suppose its expenses will be correspondingly reduced. It may be that the withdrawal of so large a portion of the area and population from the constituency of the County Home may suggest that the present buildings and farm are on too large a scale for what remains to sustain them; but the population of these is increasing so rapidly that in a few years it will be found none too large, and the taxables who must henceforth sustain the Home will have the satisfaction of knowing that at least one-fourth of the first expenditure was defrayed by those who now look to the Homes of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the accommodation of their poor.

A Magician's Trick—Anderson not Dead—a Supposed Suicide and Murder, no Suicide and—no Money.

The Meadville *Republican* says: On Tuesday we reported the news of the elopement of Prof. Anderson's wife with a man named Norris, and the telegraphic statement that Anderson had killed his child and committed suicide.

By later advices it appears that Prof. Anderson is not the "dead duck" that the telegraph, made him out to be. The mesmeric power which he used to cause the happy "birds" into the hands of the "fowler" and it did. The guilty "twain" took the back track, and at Middletown, Ohio, found the unfortunate husband who had (by report) murdered his little child and blown out his own brains, appeared before the astonished couple, and took a seat in the omnibus opposite them. The driver, being somewhat near-sighted, and preferring the line of the Missouri river via Fort Benton. They also prefer to travel by way of the Pacific railroad to its terminus, and thence by the old route.

Montana papers contradict the reports of the burning of Kennedy's ranche and the capture of Mrs. Kennedy and her children. The report was started by the appearance of Indians in the vicinity, and their committing a number of depredations. The commanding officer at Fort Shaw placed a sufficient escort for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coaches, running from Helena to Fort Benton, securing the sa ety of travel.

Several hundred settlers of Trinity Gulch and Prickly Pear Valley have petitioned the Governor of Montana to furnish them arms and ammunition for the purpose of defending themselves against the Indians. Governor Smith ordered Colonel Bramble to proceed to the threatened locality, and upon investigation to furnish the needed arms and ammunition to the citizens.

SANDWICH ISLANDS

Election of Legislative Representatives—Peace Review—Vessel Wrecked, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
SAN FRANCISCO, March 12—By the arrival of the steamer Idaho we have Honolulu advices to February 26th.

The result of the election for legislative representatives is twenty seven members chosen, and seven members to be indefinite. Finally, it is declared that I, who have so honestly striven as I know how to administer this Government in accordance with the Constitution, shall be sacrificed along with the constitutional prerogatives of the Presidential office to a party necessity. Jefferson Davis, the head and front of the rebellion, is not brought to trial, yet Congress proposes to try the President at once, for what kind of offense, compared with that of Mr. Davis, the country and the Senate may, perhaps, justly decide."

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—The Episcopal Convention [illegible] ington, Vt., in session on Wed[illegible] elected Rev. Dr. Bissell Bishop [illegible]

FLOOD IN THE WEST.

Ice Gorge at Rock Island—Bridges, Boats, &c., Carried Off.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
ROCK ISLAND, March 11.—The ice gorged below the city yesterday afternoon, causing a rapid rise in the river. At nine o'clock two-thirds of the city was flooded, and the people on several streets were taken from their houses in small boats. The Arsenal bridge has been carried away, causing about of fortyfive thousand dollars. Eight flat boats, valued at thirty thousand dollars, used on the river improvements, were carried down the stream and will prove a total loss. Considerable damage has already been done in Davenport, Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 11.—The gorge gave way last night. The river fell rapidly, and is now entirely free from ice. The bridge of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has been seriously damaged. Trains will not be able to cross for some time. One of the solid stone piers was carried twenty feet down stream.

Naturalization Treaty With Germany.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, March 12.—The *World's* Berlin letter gives a synopsis of the new treaty with the North German Confederation. According to article one the North German Bund covenants to accord to Germans, who become naturalized citizens of the United States and reside in their native country, the same rights and privileges as to native born citizens of the Republic. In the second clause of the same article the Government of the United States reciprocally agrees to recognize persons who, though formerly citizens of the United States, have become naturalized citizens of the North German Bund, and resided in the territory of the latter five years, as citizens of the Bund. It is provided, moreover, that whoever, having thus alienated himself from his own country and become a citizen of the other country, returns to his native country, and there acquires domicile, shall, by the acquisition of such domicile, be considered to have renounced his adopted citizenship. Article second provides that no person shall be freed by acquisition of citizenship through naturalization from obligations incurred through crime or misdemeanor, committed while a citizen of his native country. Article third extends the extradition treaty of 1852 between the United States and Prussia to the North German Bund. Article four declares the acquisition of domicile, which works loss of citizenship, shall be presumable from two years residence out of his adopted country. The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen is to be of no international effect. Articles five and six relate to the ratification of the treaty, and stipulate that it be effected within six months, and the treaty shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications and remain in force ten years.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

Coal Boat Rise.

The recent rains and the general thaw of snow and ice up the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, have combined to gladden the hearts of our coal-boat merchants with a rise which will enable them to run out a large fleet of coal. The greatest activity prevailed on the wharf yesterday, and during the day a few barges and boats were floated into the Ohio on the way to the Southern markets. Our river reporter furnishes us with the following table of shipments made yesterday and to be made to-day provided the ice all runs out:

DEPARTED FOR CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	16	—	160,000
Grimsby	6	—	65,000
Total	—	—	225,000

WILL LEAVE TO-DAY—LOUISVILLE.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Fred Wilson	—	—	70,000
Hercules	1	5	110,000
Panther	—	1	20,000
Warner	—	6	120,000
J. S. Neal	5	2	80,000
Bengal Tiger	5	—	70,000
Arrow	4	2	85,000
Sam Roberts	3	—	60,000
Tom Rees	3	—	70,000
James Gilmore	4	2	85,000
Reindeer	—	3	90,000
Alps	4	3	100,000
Total	—	—	1,017,000

CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Coal Hill	—	4	80,000
Wild Cat	—	4	80,000
Tuscarora	5	2	90,000
Total	—	—	1,250,000

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Lake Erie	—	—	120,000
Simpson Horner	—	7	140,000
A. J. Baker	—	5	100,000
Total	—	—	360,000

FOR CAIRO.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Belle	—	5	100,000
Resolute	—	5	100,000
Total	—	—	200,000

FOR VICKSBURG.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Stella	—	6	120,000
Mary Ann	—	6	120,000
Hawk	7	—	70,000
Total	—	—	310,000

FOR MEMPHIS.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Diamond	—	10	160,000

FOR CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	Boats.	Bbls.
Towboat	9	—	9,000
Lioness	9	—	9,000
Leopard	9	—	9,000
Fearless	9	—	9,000
Whale	7	1	7,000
Monk	7	1	7,000
Coal City	10	—	10,000
Sampson	9	—	9,000
Star	3	1	3,000
Clipper	6	—	6,000
Tiger	6	—	6,000
Collier	5	—	5,000
Greyhound	7	—	7,000
Tom Farrow	7	—	7,000

RECAPITULATION.

Cincinnati	1,485,000
Louisville	1,017,000
New Orleans	360,000
Cairo	200,000
Vicksburg	310,000
Memphis	160,000
Total	3,472,000

Hoop Skirts and Long Dresses.

Several years ago, when Dr. Keyser was lecturing in Brant's Hall, Steubenville, on the use of mechanical appliances in the cure of disease, he was interrupted by the query: "What do you think of hoopskirts?" His subject that night was dress. Let no one suppose for a moment, said the Doctor, that I desire in any manner to quarrel with the prevailing fashions, especially that one to which my attention has been particularly invited by the querist in another part of the audience, and whilst I fain would do away with a great deal in the way of excess in the shape of long trails, which, like Reynard's tail in Æsop, served no other purpose than to sweep the ground, but on the contrary does a great deal of harm by absorbing the dank slush of the pavements and streets, and imparts a chill and a struggle to the currents of life as they circulate through the veins; while I cannot conceal from my mind the evil and baneful consequences of such a pernicious fashion, I remember too well that in my younger days, when half the burthen was lifted off the heavy buckets, broken by the weight and deprived of their heaviness, by the intervention of the hoop which was used in carrying the drink and sustenance to those engaged in harvesting the annual crops, I am inclined to favor the one and deprecate the other.

Graduated and Returned to Pittsburgh.

We are pleased to learn that T. L. Oldshue, M. D., son of Dr. L. Oldshue, of No. 132 Grant street, this city, who has just completed a thorough course at the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, has returned, and in future will practice in connection with his father, Dr. Oldshue, at his final examination, by the best medical and surgical authority in this country, received the highest honors. He was also awarded a very acceptable and valuable assistant to his father, the Professor, whose fame as a successful practitioner is bringing more to his care than he can attend to. We feel sure that the future of our congratulations on the successful and honorable termination of his theoretical course of study, and trust, and believe his practical course will be equally so.

Seasonable Hint.

The season is now approaching when people will be more liable than usual to attacks of sickness. Care should be taken to purify the system as much as possible. One bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher often has this desired effect. We have no particular desire to puff the doctors or to increase their business, yet there is truth in the old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure;" and from the immense practice of Dr. Keyser, and the many wonderful and miraculous cures made by him, no one will deny that he possesses powers to prevent as well as cure disease. Therefore, in common with all who know him, we cheerfully and unhesitatingly bear testimony to the great merits of his medical preparations for the prevention and eradication of disease.—*Republic.*

The Best and original Tonic of Iron Phosphoric Acid and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya is a natural beautiful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms. Wakefulness, general Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawf

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. Ev

MARRIED:

MATHEWS—CONWAY—On Tuesday, March 10th, by the Rev. F. A. Noble, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and ANNIE M. CONWAY.

MILLER—RYND—On Tuesday, March 10th, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. M. L. Haines, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Swift, J. L. MILLER, Esq., of Ohio, to MARY H., daughter of James Ryndon, Esq., all of Allegheny City.

CRAFT—NORMCUTT—At the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Wednesday, March 11th, by Rev. J. S. Dickerson, Mr. HARRY CRAFT, of Ha.lem, N. Y., and Miss ANNIE NORMCUTT, of this city.

SCOTT—HUGGINGTON—On Wednesday morning, March 4th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Henry Lucas, Jr. WILLIAM SCOTT, of Washington county, Pa., and Miss RACHEL HUDINGTON, of Lake county, Ohio.

BUXTON—DIMIT—On Thursday, March 5th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Charles K. Stillwag n, Mr. FINK BUXTON and Miss M. C. DIMIT, all of Washington county, Pa.

TRUAX—McCOYE—On the eve ing of the same day, by the same, Mr. C. TRUAX and Miss McCOYE.

DIED.

HOFFMAN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the morning of the 6th of March, 1868, ISABELLA, wife of Major General William Hoffman, U. S. A., aged 49 years.

[A life of kindness and duties charity, closed in love and faith in Jesus. There have been few who in life were more beloved with all the graces of a Christian character, and the happiness of home, in the fond devoted love of a husband and child, than Mrs. Hoffman; yet with so much to bind her to life, she has been willing to leave it for the eternal home, trusting in the Saviour's unaccompanied by love; as it is, it will take a considerable quantity of money to rebuild the bridges already swept away.

High Endorsement.

The great popularity of the Iron City College, and the high estimation in which it is held by intelligent persons, is shown in the fact of its having among its students representatives from upwards of twenty of the principal literary colleges of the United States, including Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Union, Hamilton, Dickinson and Jefferson in the East, besides almost every one of note in the West. But few institutions are able to present such a record as this. Circulars containing full information concerning the College can be obtained by addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Invite Personal Examination.

Judging from the amount rece ved it is evident that the Weed Sewing Machine is all the go with the ladies. Notwithstanding the hard times they should not hesitate in buying the Weed, as it not only saves in labor but in health and economy. It is the most simple, durable, compact and beautiful piece of mechanism ever presented to the public. By calling at No. 112 Grant street, Pittsburgh, or at any of the agencies which [illegible] established in the various counties, [illegible] can be accommodated in price [illegible] see advertisement in an[illegible] page for list of agents.

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IRON WORKS.

JAS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE

AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P'.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IRON,

Iron Welded Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

Office, No. 93 Water St.,

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KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined, Charcoal

AND

JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs. to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS AND SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET, (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House, ap24:d6 PITTSBURGH.

STEEL WORKS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes.

MILL, MULAY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS-CUT

SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC

RAILWAY SPRINGS,

CAST SPRING STEEL,

Cast and German Plow Steel.

PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS;
SPRINGS, AXLES and STEEL TIRE;
SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE,
FORK, TUB, CALK and
MACHINERY CAST STEEL;
CROW BARS, &c., &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

SQUARE, FLAT and OCTAGON, of all sizes; SAW PLATES, HOE, FORK and SHEET CAST STEEL; CAST STEEL for

Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Axles, Circulars, &c., &c.

Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.

Office—Corner FIRST AND ROSS STREETS, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

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DUQUESNE

Iron and Steel Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 77 Water Street,

Ja18:j90 PITTSBURGH.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 SECOND and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

IRON CITY MILLS.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

Manufacturers of REFINED, CHARCOAL, JUNIATA and POLISHED

CAST STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, No. 22 MARKET ST.

FERTILIZERS.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE,

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Allegheny Fertilizer Co.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS,

Office, 356 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.

Boilers, Oil Tanks.

Sheet Iron Work.

Railroad Castings.

Rolling Mill Castings.

Engine Castings.

Machine Castings.

General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

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NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS.

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(NINTH WARD.)

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WM. SMITH,

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

fe16:t10

THE KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery.

RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description.
ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

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WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

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Agents for GIFGARD'S PETENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r92

HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER ORE.
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INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Founders, Engine Builders and Machinists,

Make to order MARINE AND LAND STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction. CASTINGS, of every description, made to order. JAMES NELSON, Sup't.....A. B. BOLE, Foreman. Machine Shop, corner POINT ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY. Foundry, Nos. 52 and 54 Third street. my19:n95 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills,)

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Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Charges reasonable.

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oc15:t28

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Office and Warehouse, 29 Wood Street.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,

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And Castings generally. ap26:y6

JOHN RONEY,

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JOBBING WORK promptly attended to. Orders solicited and carefully and satisfactorily executed.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY AND ROLL WORKS,

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BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio River, and line of C. & P. R. no9:h2

IRON BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

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124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

SCRAP IRON, LIGHT IRON,

Cast and Wrought Iron, Rope, &c.

Corner ANDERSON STREET and RIVER AVENUE, Allegheny City.

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

STONE QUARRY.

Stone furnished from the

Apollo Stone Quarry.

To order or by the car load, via W. P. R. R. Enquire of

J. FREETLY,

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ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

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BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBUKAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS,
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

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☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:j89

E. W. MORROW.....JAS. E. BARNHILL.....JAS. BLAIR.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators,

TANKS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, SHEET IRON WORK, &c.

Cor. Liberty and Second Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING promptly done. jy4:b2

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

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NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja5:e21

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Steam Engines and Boilers,

FREIGHT HOISTERS,

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CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order.

Corner of First and Ferry Streets.

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MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,

ROLLING MILL STACKS,

And SHEET IRON WORK,

For Steamboats.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &C.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having

Hot Water Boilers

Attached to the back end of common Cook Stoves, so that the waste blaze which goes up the stove pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which sits over the pipe hole of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 7, 8 or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. Any person having a TRIUMPH, VICTORY, BLACK OAK, BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the Boiler and Lids, and Bibb Cock, for the moderate cost of $7, by applying to

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of the TRIUMPH COOK STOVE.

CHEAPEST PLACE in the city

TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 116 GRANT STREET.

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HARDWARE.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

LINDSEY, STERRIT & EUWER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE.

CUTLERY, &C.

337 LIBERTY STREET,

CORNER OF WAYNE,

One Square Below Union Depot,

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☞ Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

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FIFTH ST., bet. Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. je2:d90

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap13:z2

FINANCIAL.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my1:s82

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

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Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities,

INCLUDING U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do do 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBETEDNESS.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected.

ja3:m1

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 209 Liberty Street,

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THIS BANK WILL OPEN A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING HOUSE.

Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS and MERCHANTS are invited.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JOHN T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest paid on Time Deposits

ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

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DIRECTORS:

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Stockholders to whom we make reference:

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E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

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PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7 3-10s Converted Into 5-20.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. TIME PAPER NEGOTIATED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7s FOR SALE. Also, the NEW LEHIGH GOLD LOAN. These Loans are both free from State and U. S. taxes, and are the cheapest Bonds of their class at present on the market.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

fe24:t88

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, DEC. 18, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennnsylvania,

DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING LOANS

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST, TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON THE PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA, VIZ:

Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st 1868.

Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1ST OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y State.
JOHN F. HARTRANT, Aud. Gen.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treas'r.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near Corner of Wood,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Gold, Silver and Coupons,

Bought and Sold on Liberal Terms.

☞ Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30's.

We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealer in Government Securities,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 17, 1868.

Gold opened at 139¾, declined to 139½, was strong and fluctuated during the day from 139⅝ to 139¾, and closed dull at 139⅝, with a downward tendency. The cause of the weakness of the gold market is attributed to the failure of the foreign bankers to keep their bills to the specie shipping point, but the number of bills on the market is in excess of the demand, lower rates are accepted, and a large amount of gold pressed on the market at a moment when money is scarce and commands from 7 to 9 per cent. on collateral. The bulls in gold have such an unprofitable lot to carry that many get discouraged and sell, perhaps, at the eve of a sharp rise, which is almost unavoidable.

Bonds, in sympathy with the decline in gold, have been pressed on the market and sold from ⅜ to ½ per cent. less than early in the day. This does not come unexpected, as it was only a brokers market, and the public had no interest in the rise, but more at stake at a decline.

Stocks have recovered from the panic-like condition of the market yesterday, and early to-day, a general advance was established of from 1½ to 3 per cent., with a strong market.

Money, though exceedingly hard to obtain on miscellaneous collaterals, is in better supply for prime paper, backed by first-class bonds or other valuables.

The local stock market is dull and little doing; money commands here from 1 to 1¼ per cent. per month for any paper offered outside of bank or as a customer with some banking house. Bank stocks are offered, but cannot be sold except a sacrifice.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold, 139¾; 1881 bonds, 111¾; 1862 5-20s, 110¼; 1864 do, 108; 1865 do, 108¾; Consols, 107; 10-40s, 101; 7-30s, 106.	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	91¾
Fort Wayne	101¾
North Western—common	63
North Western—preferred	68½
New York Central	122½
Erie	69¾
Old Southern	88⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅞
Western Union Telegraph	33½
Merchants Union Express	33⅞
Corydon	35
Quartz Hill	1 15
Quicksilver	29½

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: It is to be regreeted that the monthly statements of the public debt are not made up in a more intelligible form. The mixing up of the gold certificates and the treasury balances with the details of the debt proper tend to confound the public; and the monthly report of fluctuations in the total are directly misleading. It is not legitimate accounting to deduct the amounts of coin and currency from the total obligations. The funds on hand are not strictly speaking available for the liquidation of so much debt, and therefore should not be deducted from it; they are actually appropriated for the payments or interest and of the departmental disbursements. If these funds are credited against the debt, by the same rule the accrued interest and the paymenta due on all accounts should be added to the liabilities. The gold certificates are not a part of the debt proper and should be presented in a separate account. Our whole system of treasury accounts is kept in such a manner which renders the published statements utterly unintelligible to the public. In the daily statements of the sub-treasury no distinction is made between gold and currency in either the transactions or balances; so that an exhibit intended for the information of the public conveys none whatever, but is actually misleading. We observe that Hon. Samuel Hooper has introduced a bill providing for the monthly publication of a statement of the national debt, so arranged and classified that at least an approach to our financial situation can be regularly got at by the public generally. This same bill also aims to restrict the speculating facilities of our national financiers.

—Says the Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday: In mercantile circles there is nothing new. There is a moderate business doing in the way of filling orders received by mail, but this demand is only from hand to mouth—just enough to meet pressing necessities. No country merchants have yet made their appearance, and our wholesale houses display no animation. The Dry Goods men are making preparations for a large spring trade, and many of them now show a splendid assortment of seasonable goods—many of new and beautiful designs. The stocks of Groceries are light, and the market is devoid of any item of any interest. Among our merchants there is a more hopeful feeling, and all are confident that the spring trade will be large and remunerative.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.

Gold	139¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	111¾
" 5-20's, 1862	110¾
" 5-20's, 1864	108¼
" 5-20's, 1865	108½
" 10-40's	101
" 5-20's, Jan. and July, '65	107¼
" " " " " '67	107¾
" June 7-30's	106¾
" July 7-30's	106¾
May Comp., 1865	118½

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, March 17.—Flour steady and in good demand, for standard brands; double extra spring $10a11,25; double extra red winter $11,50a13,50; double extra white $13a14,50. Wheat dull and nominal at $2,55 a2,60 for No. 1 red winter and choice amber; $2,40a2,45 for No. 2 and Canada red; $2,30a2,35 for No. 1 Milwaukee spring. Corn dull but firmer; sales of a few car loads at 98 1-2a99c for No. 1 shelled from the store. Rye quiet and nominal at $1,52a1,55 for No. 1 State and western. In Barley there is nothing doing and the market is nominal. Petroleum firm and steady; crude is held at $2,55 per bbl; refined in bond at 21a22c; do. free at 42a44c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 17, 1968.

The general markets are moderately active, there being a fair demand for most of the leading articles, though there are no changes in values worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is quiet and unchanged at $2,43@2,45 for Red, and $2,53@2,55 for White. Corn is dull but unchanged; 95@$1, on wharf and track, and $1,05@1,10, for small lots in store. Rye is scarce and in demand; may be quoted at $1,65, in first hands, and $1,70@1,75, in store. Barley is scarce and in demand at $2@2,10. Oats steady at 69@70c, on track, and 73@75c, in store.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady but unchanged; 11½@11¾c for Shoulders; 13½@15c for Ribbed and Clear Sides; 16¼c for Breakfast Bacon, and 17½@17¾c for Sugar Hams. Lard is still quoted at 16c, in tierces, and 16¼c, in kegs. Dried Beef, 21½@22c. Mess Pork, $25@25,50.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; $10,50@11,25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is firm at $8,25 per bbl, and Buckwheat at $4,50 per cwt.

SEEDS—There is fair local demand for Cloverseed, and we can report small sales at $8@8,25. Timothy Seed is selling at $2,75@3. Flaxseed is in good demand at $2,35@2,40.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is scarce and in demand, and prices are well sustained, ranging from 48@53c.

EGGS—With a good demand and diminished arrivals, the market is firm, and prices are tending upward—sales to-day at 25@26c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged. Sales of Peaches at 11@11½c for prime halves, and Apples at 7@8c.

GREEN APPLES—The market is firmer, under the influence of light arrivals, and prices are tending upward. We now quote at $4@6 per barrel for common to choice.

POTATOES—There is a steady demand, and while the market is firm, prices are unchanged; prime Peach Blows, $3,25 per bbl.

HAY—The arrivals are not so large as usual, in consequence of the roads being in very bad condition, and prices are tending upward, ranging from $20@25 per ton.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 98@$1, and No. 1 at $1,28@$1,30.

BEANS—In steady and in limited supply; regular sales at $4@4,50 per bush.

HOMINY—Is unchanged; sales at $6,25@6,50—$6,75, in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $15@17.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 17, 1868.

CRUDE—The Crude market is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. There is some little inquiry for spot oil as well as future deliveries, but buyers and sellers are apart, and, as a consequence, the volume of business was light. We have but a single sale to report, three thousand barrels to be delivered between now and the first of July, seller's option, at 8½c. The stock of spot oil is almost entirely exhausted, and, in the absence of sales, we quote nominally at 8¼c; April at 8½ to 8¾; June at 9 to 9¼c; all the year, buyer's option, at 11½ to 12c. The receipts by rail have been remarkably light for some days past, which is owing to the "pipes" at Oil Bity being submerged, and the river is too high and wild, as yet, to run oil in boats. Once it recedes, however, it is probable that there will be pretty heavy arrivals in bulk boats, though, it is asserted that the receipts will not be as large as many have been led to believe. At no time, perhaps, for several years past has the stock of spot oil been so much reduced as at present.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is quiet and unchanged. We can report sales of two five hundred barrel lots for the last half of March at 24½c, and one five hundred barrel lot for the last half of April at 25c. "Lines," commencing with May, and extending throughout the year, may be quoted at 25½c, and an advance of from one-half to three-quarters of a cent for each subsequent month. All the year, buyer's option, is still quoted at 31c; and August, September and October, at an average of 29c. Were it not for the extreme views of sllers, there would, no doubt, be a fair volume of business; the great obstacle in the way of effecting sales lies in the fact that our refiners generally refuse to sell at present quotations, preferring rather to hold back in anticipation of a stronger market, and still bettar prices.

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long & Co., 156 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 99 do do to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton opened dull and nominal and closed heavy and lower; sales 1,900 bales at 25c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 2,842 bbls—dull and 5a10c lower; sales 6,800 bbls at $8,90a9,40 for superfine State and western; $10a10,65 for extra State, $9,70a11,25 for do. extra western, $12a14 for white wheat extra, $9,90a14 for R. H. O., $10a12 for extra St. Louis, $12a12,75 for good to choice do., closing quiet; southern dull and drooping; sales 450 bbls at $9,30a11 for common to fair extra, $11,10a14,75 for good to choice do.; California dull and declined; sales 350 sacks at $12,50a14. Rye flour steady; sales 400 bbls at $7,75a8,50. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky nominal. Grain—receipts 635 bushels—dull and drooping; sales 7,500 bush No. 1 Spring on private terms; 7,500 bush amber Green Bay on private terms. Rye quiet. Barley scarce and firm. Barley Malt firm; sales 600 bus at $2,25. Corn; receipts 14,408 bus. Corn 1c lower and dull; sales 34,000 bus at $1,23a1,25 for new mixed Western afloat; $1,27a1,30 for new Southern yellow; $1,19a1,20 for new white Southern. Oats heavy and lower; sales 57,000 bus at 83½a84c for Western in store. Rice dull. Coffee moderately active; sales 1,000 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar fairly active; sales 1,000 hhds Cuba at 10a12¼c; 100 boxes Havana at 11½c. Molasses steady; sales 100 hhds clayed at 45c. Hops quiet. Petroleum steady at 13a13 1-2c; crude, 25 1-2c for refined bonded. Pork firmer and in fair demand; sales 2,800 bbls at $24,45a24,62 1-2 for new mess, closing at $24.60, and regular at $23,37a23,50; old mess closed at $23,37; prime $22,37a23,00; prime mess, $18,50; new mess, $34,90a25, sellers for May. Beef is steady; sales of 370 bbls. at $1,00a20,00 for new plain; mess, $19,00a23,00; new extra mess also; sales of 230 tierces at $33,00a37,00 prime $38,00a40,00. Beef hams firmer, sales of 175 bbls. at $35,00a40,00. Cut meats steady; sales of 240 pkgs. at 10 1-2a11 1-2c; shoulders, 14a15c. Dressed hogs heavy at 11a11 3-8 for western; 12a12 1-2 for city. Bacon is quiet; sales of 250 bxs at 12c; Cumberland cut, 12 1-2; long ribbed, 14c; short clear, 14 1-4. Lard is dull; sales of 470 lbs. at 14 3-4a16c. Butter is steady at 30a45c for Ohio, 45a60 for State. Cheese is firm at 12a16 1-2. Freights to Liverpool dull and unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour closed quiet slightly in buyers favor. Wheat dull and 1a2c lower on spring. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats dull and heavy, at 83 1-2c for western in store. Corn dull and drooping, at $1,22a1,25 for new mixed western afloat and $1,25a1,25 1-2 for old mixed western in store. Pork quiet, at $24,56 1-4a24,62 1-2 for new mess, cash, and $24,62 1-2a24,65, regular, and $25 for sellers for May. Beef quiet and firm. Cut Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady, at 12c for Cumberland cut. Lard quiet, at 15 1-2a16c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

St. Louis Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Cattle in good demand, at $4a4½ gross. Sheep range at $2a5½ per head.

MRS. SENATOR SPRAGUE AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Mrs. SPRAGUE is bringing her influence to bear on her husband and father in favor of President JOHNSON and against impeachment. There may be more in this than a casual observer would suppose. The question of rank or precedence is not more closely contested in any European Court than in our Republican Capitol. Col. BENTON and Chief Justice TANEY had a little feud, which only ended with their lives, about precedence. Should a United States Senator rank a Judge of the Supreme Court? That was the question which the haughty persistence of the eagle-faced Colonel but partially settled in the affirmative; for, although a U. S. S. will not often condescend to leave his card for a J. S. C., the J. S. Cs are slow to acknowledge their duty to pay the respect of a call upon a U. S. S. Of course this is a question in which ladies take an active interest, and no one has distinguished herself more in it than Mrs. SPRAGUE.

In the early days of the war the young Governor of Rhode Island, who raised a regiment at his own risk, and went to suppress the rebellion, was quite a hero of romance. Loyal ladies were not so abundant in Washington as after LEE's surrender; and, what with her wit, beauty, gracious manners, her father's position, and the affianced of the Rhode Island millionaire-patriot-Governor-Colonel, Miss CHASE occupied a very prominent position, and believed herself entitled to precedence as "First Lady" in the Government. She contested her claim with Mrs. LINCOLN, who, as "Lady of the White House," was, by common consent, awarded that eminence. There had been several passages at arms between them, and Mrs. LINCOLN felt deeply aggrieved when Miss CHASE was at the White House, either by special invitation, or to introduce some friends, I forget which, Mrs. LINCOLN, in an amiable desire to promote harmony, reminded her that she had not seen her for some time, and hoped she would call again soon.

Mrs. SPRAGUE haughtily replied that she had generally been at home, and that if Mrs. LINCOLN had wished to see her she could most probably have done so by returning her previous call. My informant, a lady who was present at the time, thought Miss CHASE's manner as offensive as the open claim to equal rank was unjust and injudicious, and felt that Mrs. LINCOLN was fully justified in ever afterwards refusing to treat her with any pretense of kindness, or to attend her wedding. Those who knew the history of Miss CHASE's refusal to accord to Mrs. LINCOLN the precedence to which she was unquestionably entitled, felt that Mr. LINCOLN did wrong in attending that wedding, and thus giving the haughty bride a triumph over his wife.

Mrs. SPRAGUE's desire to be "First Lady" amounts almost to a mania; and, no doubt, has much to do with her father's Presidential aspirations. While Mr. JOHNSON is President she will have little active opposition in her claim to that dignity in right of her treble rank of wealth, wife of a Senator and daughter of the Chief Justice; for Mrs. PATTERSON is a woman of little or no self-assertion. What with the intemperance of her husband and brother, the care of her invalid mother and her four children, she has little time to attend to the dignity of her position, and, with her earnest devotion to her father, would defer to Mrs. SPRAGUE, if by so doing she could with any support to that father. On the other hand, Mrs. WADE will hold any position to which she may be assigned, and which she accepts. If Mrs. SPRAGUE has ever undertaken to assert any superiority over her, the sprightly and aspiring lady no doubt retired from the conflict feeling that she had won no laurels. Mrs. WADE is very unpretending in dress and manners, and to see her and her husband, in a street car, as I have done, returning from a hospital visit, after Senate hours, one might mistake them for a well-to-do farmer and his hale old wife; but there is a reserved force of good sense and dignity in her manner which would make itself felt in the lowest hovel or most brilliant drawing room. If she goes into the White House there will be no room for dispute as to who is "First Lady," in this democratic land. Hence there is no doubt Mrs. SPRAGUE would not wish to see her in that position especially as Mrs. WADE, in common with thousands of the people of Ohio, must remember, with grave disapproval, the youthful folly of the spoiled beauty who brought public scandal on her father's administration, while he was Governor of that State. Even at that school girl age she had sufficient tact and influence with him to baffle his wisest councellors, in their efforts to remove her favorite, a handsome, dissolute, married man, from his position under the Government. One morning the city of Columbus was thrown into great excitement by the announcement, in the morning papers, that the Governor had undertaken to horsewhip the handsome gentleman, and had been shot in the rencontre; but Miss Kate clutched the helm so firmly as to carry her little bark through the storm without throwing her Jonah overboard. Her influence with her father is almost unlimited, and to that source was ascribed his active opposition to an increase of salary to female clerks at a time when they received $600 a year, and she paid just this amount for a wedding viel.

Mrs. WADE is so thoroughly her opposite, being heart and soul interested in all true efforts to aid the lowly, while maintaining her own dignity, rendering honor to whom honor is due, that there is no doubt, in my mind, but Mrs. SPRAGUE will strain every nerve to prevent her being placed in a position to dispose of her own claim to the title of "First Lady."

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

—The body of a colored man was found floating in the river near Crisfield, Md., last week, and was captured. A coroner's jury decided that it was a case of accidental drowning; and then—nobody being willing to incur the expense of the funeral—the body was towed out to the middle of the river and tied to a stake, there to remain until some one blessed with the commonest instincts of humanity shall haul it in and bury it.

Spring Fashions.

Day by day banks of flowers spring in bloom in the shop windows, at the touch of the importer's hand, as the sun rays wake floats of water lilies into blossom. You can read the history of the Summer campaign of dress in the gay goods draped behind the plate glass panes; those fresh-looking figures, and delicate silks and laces, will trail the season through at Long Branch and Saratoga; those straw chapeaux, with luxuriant wreaths of roses and foliage, will absorb your admiration when pleasing faces smile under them, and you won't know whether the hat or the wearer attracts you most. Many a Benedict might read his fate could he see the arrows in ambush among those wreaths of Parisian flowers, or mark the point concealed beneath those draperies. May the same touch that creates women fair but make them also good.

No striking novelties are imported this season. Short walking dresses, gored in every width, to fit the hips, with double skirts and short paletots, cut in vandykes or tabs to match the upper skirt, will be worn, as well as polonaise suits, and short pointed basques. Carriage dresses will be made with demi-train and paletot mantelet. Marie Antoinette dresses, with single skirt just touching the ground, and fichu of the same materials, with ends to fall behind, are popular for young ladies. The fabrics in favor for street costumes are silk serges, a twilled satiny material of good width, at $2.25 a yard, in grave colors, silks in hair stripes and fine checks, fancy poplins chene in colors, granite poplins and taffetas in steel gray, like pongee, mohairs and Swiss poplins in stripes, the latter a silk and linen fabric, with precisely the appearance of Lyons taffeta, and very beautiful at $1.30 a yard.

For trimmings, bias folds of silk with satin pipings at either edge, poult de soie ribbons, rouleaux and plaits of silk and satin, silk applique, *i. e.*, embroideries to be stitched on by hand, cordelier fringes, and quantities of small buttons will be used. Guipure lace in new patterns, and black and white Maltese trim rich dresses and paletots.

Every article of dressy toilet is now produced in lama lace. Parasols, fichus, shawls, flounces, overdresses are made with almost the effect of point lace, at one-fifth the cost. The ambition of ball room belles now is to obtain one of the lace dresses woven to fit the figure, with low neck and shoulder straps, to be worn above silk. The net-work and medallion or pyramid patterns are in better taste in lama or inferior laces than the flower designs, which appear fitting only for expensive point.

Trimmings *en militaire* are popular for skirts and jackets, also deep pointed and overlapping tabs, bound and fringed with contrasting color, and braids of satin on the seams of dresses. The sash continues to be an indispensable part of the toilet, both for home dress and paletots. The rings with which they are worn are made of every material; those of passementerie are best adapted to ordinary use.

For house and evening dress delicate chameleon silks are imported of new shades, impossible to be described, but oftenest giving a neutral effect; chene silks in all colors, solid half-inch stripes and fine stripes, embroidered grenadines and mohairs in robes, chameleon stripes, and embroidered robes with pyramid front and border in seed-stitch and floral designs. Plain silks are imported with sleeves and skirt ready made and trimmed with good taste in the latest style—material for waist accompanying each dress. This idea, so acceptable on account of its convenience, is carried out in plain goods, and walking suits of any fabric can be had which only require the addition of waist and sleeves by the purchaser.

Evening dresses are made with short apron fronts fastened to the train with boquets, with thin overskirts looped at the sides, and a few are flounced to the waist. The corsage is short, the gored skirt still the only one worn, with the fullness left in the train, and the close sleeve retains its favor.

Spring bonnets are the Fanchon and Marie Antoinette shapes of the Winter, made a trifle flaring. Yellow and light black straws with insertions of silk and satin. Some hats of silk galoon, in brown and gray, are made up on frames, and are prettier than Neapolitan. For dressy toilets, hats are worn of light colored Malines lace, which is a tulle powdered by some process that makes it look as if dipped in dew in æral fabric, so beautiful as to require scarcely any trimming, except the mantilla vail of the same, which falls from the back of the bonnet and forms the strings, or front of the drapery. Very transparents hats are admired, a single thickness of tulle or Malines lace being thrown over a wire foundation, showing the dressing of the hair. A lighter affair for head dress could not be devised.

Trimmings consist of crape braids, narrow rich ribbons, straw fringes, and gulots, with a variety of new straw ornaments, very fanciful and pretty; translucent leaves, steel-veined and powdered; the flowers are large open roses, with full golden centres, narcissus, Parmese violets, crocus feathers, cedar wreaths, and aquatic grasses, arbtuus, and tropic blossoms.

The Spanish high crowned hat, with rolling brim, will be popular for a riding hat, though hardly adopted for the promenade this season. Low round crowns, with rolling brims, in gray or yellow straw, will be worn in round hats. Plaits of velvet encircling the crown, double wreaths of tiny flowers, lace bands with plumes of aquatic leaves in crape, and knots of field flowers, are the trimming. Mantilla and half mask vails are in great favor. SHIRLEY DARE.

STEAMSHIPS,

STEAM TO AND FROM

LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND,

TWICE A WEEK.

THE INMAN LINE,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY, carrying the U. S. Mail. Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. Apply at the Company's office.

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
Exclusive Agent to Book Cabin Passengers,
54 FIFTH STREET,
Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh, Aa.

LUMBER.

FORT PITT LUMBER COMPANY

Capital, - - - $125,000.

PRESIDENT—EDWARD DITHRIDGE.
SECRETARY—T. A. WRIGHT.
SUPERINTENDENT—EDW. DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison,	L. F. Duncan,
John Mellon,	E. D. Dithridge,
Geo. W. Dithridge,	M. L. Malone,
S. R. Johnston.	

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER AND ALLEGHENY STREETS, Ninth Ward.

OFFICE AT FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ja20:j98

COPPER.

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bel Copper, Presled Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, No. **140** FIRST STREET and **120** SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:c34:dwT

CORN AND CORN MEAL.

125 sacks Yellow Corn;
131 " " Corn Meal;
On steamer Emma Floyd, to arrive, for sale by
mh17 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

BY A. M'ILWAINE,

BANKRUPT SALE, WESTERN LANDS AND OIL STOCKS.—THURSDAY EVENING, April **7**th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on second floor of Commercial Sales Room, No. **106** Smithfield street, by order of John H. Bailey, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Jenkins, Neish & Co., the following Western Lands and Oil Stocks:

1 quarter section in Otes Co., Nebraska.
1 quarter section in Franklin Co., Iowa.
2 one-eighth sections in Cass Co., Nebraska.
2 one-sixteenth sections in Adair Co., Mo.
320 acre tract in Wright Co., Missouri.
1 quarter section in Cass Co., Nebraska.
100 shares Black Diamond Oil Company.
100 shares Pennsylvania Oil Company.
100 shares Whitehill Oil Company.
100 shares Phillips Oil Company.
500 shares Banner Oil Company.
mh16 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCKS & BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, March **17**th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, **106** Smithfield street:

30 second National Bank of Pittsburgh.
20 shares Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co.
50 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
23 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
50 shares M. & M. Insurance Co.
10 shares Cash Insurance Co.
100 shares Columbia Oil Co.
$5,000 Allegheny County Compromise Bonds.
$2,000 Lawrence Railroad **6** per cent. Bonds.
mh17 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BY A. LEGGATE.

FURNITURE, ORGAN, SEWING ING MACHINE, BAROUCHE, &c., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, March **18**th, at **10** o'clock, the entire superior Household Furnishment of Dwelling No. **40** Esplanade street, Allegheny, embracing a good assortment of well kept goods. Also, a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, a good Barouche and Harness. A very attrabtive sale.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
mh16 **159** Federal street, Allegheny.

STATEMENT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

Borough of Lawrenceville.

FROM APRIL 1st, 1867,

UNTIL THE

10th Day of March, 1868.

COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

WM. JANCEY, Collector, in account with the Borough of Lawrenceville.

DR.

To amount of duplicate of First ward,	$ 5,117 85
To amount of duplicate of Second ward	6,621 97
	$11,739 82

WM. JANCEY, Collector, in account with the Borough of Lawrenceville.

CR.

By amount paid Treasurer for First ward duplicate	$ 4,664 50
By amount of deduction of 5 per cent. on $3,474 91 as per ordinance	173 34
By amount of lost taxes in First ward	279 61
By amount paid Treasurer for Second ward duplicate	6,257 36
By amount of deduction of 5 per cent. on $4,731 36, as per ordinance	536 56
By amount of lost taxes in Second ward	126 05
	$11,739 82

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WM. JANCEY, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Lawrenceville.

DR.

To amount received from former Treasurer	$ 23 76
To amount received from First ward tax collector	4,664 50
To amount received from Second ward tax collector	6,259 36
To amount received from vehicle license	858 42
To amount received from scales on Ewalt street	209 16
To amount received from scales on Greensburg pike	79 76
To amount received from Grayard	71 88
To amount received from loans	2,865 00
To amount received from Deidorf for sand	10 00
To amount received from paving and curbing on Burrow street	4,635 63
To amount received from paving and curbing on Allen street	1,873 06
To amount received from paving and curbing on Spring alley	79 93
To amount received from paving and curbing on Sycamore street	228 64
To amount received from paving and curbing on Belfontain street	11,357 17
To amount received from paving and curbing on Butler street	117 60
To amount received from paving and curbing on Greensburg pike	573 81
To amount received from paving and curbing on Ewalt street	275 00
To amount received from paving and curbing on Lafayette alley	3,817 40
To amount received from paving and curbing on Foster's street	1,413 63
To amount received from paving and curbing on Bravo street	951 58
To amount received from paving and curbing on Spring alley	1,058 74
To amount received from paving and curbing on Hazlett alley	292 99
To amount received from paving and curbing on Wainwright street	1,168 64
To amount received from paving and curbing on St. Mary's street	5,479 57
To amount received from paving and curbing on Leech street	1,815 58
To amount received from paving and curbing on Church street	2,432 21
To amount received from paving and curbing Davison street	676 45
	$53,279 58

CR.

1868. March 10. By amount paid out in warrants	$53,255 20
By balance in Treasury	24 38
Paid to S. Allinder, Treasurer of the consolidated city	$53,279 58

WILLIAM JANCEY,
Collector and Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Borough of Lowreneeville, in account with sundry persons up to the **10**th of March, **1868**.

To amount of outstanding old bonds	$17,075 00
To amount of interest due on old bonds	465 58
To amount of outstanding new bonds	28,556 04
To amount of interest due on new bonds	1,124 11
To amount of outstanding warrants	9,500 86
	$56,742 59
By amount due for opening Charlotte street from Dravo's estate	$ 425 00
By amount due for opening Charlotte street from School Board	51 01
By amount due for paving, &c., on Leech street	224 66
By interest on same	2 88
By amount due for paving, &c., on St. Mary's street	2,289 63
By interest on same	27 48
By amount due for paving Church street	1,273 83
By interest on same	4 88
By amount due for paving Ewalt street	1,084 40
By interest on same	91 80
Ay amount due for paving Spring alley	133 75
By interest on same	9 56
By amount due for paving Allen street	362 11
By interest on same	12 55
By amount due for paving Greensburg pike	1,539 11
By interest due on same	36 17
Ay amount due for paving Bellefontain street	2,029 46
By interest on same	64 00
By amount due for paving Burrow street	1,410 07
By interest due on same	46 53
By amount due for paving Foster's street	138 89
By interest due on same	3 47
By amount due for paving Dravo street	58 35
By interest on same	1 45
By amount due for paving Lafayette alley	196 32
By interest due on same	5 39
	$11,322 66
Balance of Borough indebtedness	45,419 24
	$56,742 59

WILLIAM JANCEY,
mh16: Borough Treasurer.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned hauing secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY,

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this Clay, we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market, we having secured an average stand of SIX, EIGHT and TEN MONTHS. We will furnish receipes for the proportion of the mixture af this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITHRIDGE & SON,
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
Washington Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE & TO LET.--Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several FARMS in good locations. Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY, with **20** acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
ja22 **110** Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running **15,000** bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are **435** acres of Coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river. Will be sold low and on good terms. Apply to

W. A. HERRON,
Real Estate Office, **89** Grant street;
se17 opposite the Court House.

FRAME COTTAGE,

SITUATE IN MOUNT WASHINGTON,

Within **25** minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vault. Lot **100** feet front by **200** feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are **400** full bearing grape vines of five different varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
ja30 No. **66** Smithfield Street.

2,000,000 ACRES OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 TO $5,00 PER ACRE,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For further particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
au14: St. Louis, Missouri.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

ONE OF THE BEST STANDS IN PENN'A

FOR SALE.

As I wish to contract my business and devote my entire time to selling POWDER, I offer my entire stock, consisting of a large and well assorted stock of

Groceries, Lamps, Table Glassware,

CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES.

House consists of the two fine, commodious and well arranged Stores,

NOS. 172 AND 174 FEDERAL STREET,

Connected by openings in first and second stories, and can be used either separate or together; side door on alley, and stabling on back end of lot for four horses and three wagons. Hoisting apparatus in each store. Stores **20** feet front and **90** feet deep; first store **14** feet high.

Stock of goods now **$10,000**. Rent moderate. Terms accommodating, with approved security.

ARTHUR KIRK.
fe1:k8

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS ..... **$2,161,720 19.**

Open daily from **9** to **2** o'clock; also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May **1**st to November **1**st, from **7** to **9** o'clock, and from November **1**st to May **1**st, from **6** to **8** o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the **1**st days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John G. Backofen,	A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	Robert Robb,
James Herdman,	John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley,	James Shille,
James B. D. Meeds,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES:

Wm. J. Anderson,	Robert C. Loomis,
Calvin Adams,	Henru J. Lynch,
John C. Bindley,	Peter A. Madeira,
George Black,	John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin,	Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	John H. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton,	Ormsby Phillips,
John Evans,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie,	Wm. E. Schmertz,
William S. Haven,	Alexander Tindle,
Peter H. Hunker,	William Van Kirk,
Richard Hays,	Isaac Whittier,
James D. Kelly,	Wm. P. Wyman.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAMES B. D. MEEDS.

PITTSBURGH

BANK FOR SAVINGS,

FORMERLY THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 87 Fourth Street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from **9** to **4** o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May **1**st to November **1**st, from **7** to **9** o'clock, and from November **1**st to May **1**st, **6** to **8** o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

This institution especially offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
PRESIDENT,
GEORGE A. BERRY.
VICE PRESIDENTS,

S. H. HARTMAN,	JAMES PARK, JR.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
D. E. McKINLEY.

A. BRADLEY,	WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL,	F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH,	JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE,	JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,	R. C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.	

SOLICITORS—D. W. & A. S. BELL. mh14:v33f

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons, Cattle Tails,

BONES, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, &C.

Office and Warehouse, No. **124** SMITHFIELD STREET, nearly opposite the Post Office,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
MWF

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of HEAVY, MEDIUM and LIGHT ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 **26** and **28** St. Clair street.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. ja2:j30f

LEGAL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, dated **March 13**th, **1868**, I will expose at public sale at the COURT HOUSE, in Pittsburgh, on **THURSDAY, April 9th, 1868**, at **10** o'clock A. M., all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Liberty, now in the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on Main street, at the corner of lot now or late of Samuel J. Richards; thence along the line of said lot north **60** degrees **25** minutes east **104** feet **6** inches to land of Phillip Winebiddle; thence by said Winebiddle's land north **46¼** degrees west **30** feet to a post; thence by land now or late of Rev. Richard Lea south **60** degrees **25** minutes west **104** feet and **6** inches to a post on Main street; thence along said street south **46¼** degrees east **30** feet to the place of beginning.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

For further information enquire of the subscriber or of A. M. BROWN, Esq., at No. **114** Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAROLINE HUGHES,
Administrator of Thomas J. Hughes, dec'd.
mh16:m77M

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the

Lower St. Clair Building and Loan Association, for a Charter.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, at No. **39** June Term, **1868**, by the Building and Loan Association of Lower St. Clair Township for a Charter, which will be granted at next term of Court, unless exceptions are filed.

JACOB H. WALTER,
mh16:m73 Prothonotary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the

Building and Loan Association No. 2, of East Birmingham,

For a Charter of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, at No. **38** June Term, **1868**, by the Building and Loan Association No. 2, of East Birmingham, for a Charter of Incorporation, which will be granted at next term of Court, unless exceptions are filed.

JACOB H. WALTER,
mh15:m74M Prothonotary.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At the City of Pittsburgh, the **14**th of March, **1868**.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of BENJAMIN F. CRISWELL, of the city of Philadelphia, late of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
mh16:m81:M Att'y at Law, **89** Grant street.

SUPPLIES FOR WATER WORKS

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, **24**th inst., at **4** o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Allegheny Water Works during the current year with the following supplies, to-wit:

WATER PIPE, BRANCHES AND SLEEVES

of the following diameters, viz.: **4**, **6**, **8**, **10** and **12** inches. Also

STOP COCKS, FIRE PLUGS, AND MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS,

ALSO,

ALL THE STOP COCK AND FIRE PLUG BOXES AND FERRULES REQUIRED DURING THE YEAR.

Also, all the COAL required during the year, to be of the best quality of nut, and to be delivered in the yard of the Water Works.

All of the above supplies to be delivered at such times and places as the Superintendent of the Works may direct.

Separate bids are required for each of the foregoing articles; also separate bids for each of water pipe.

Specifications for the above can be had at the office of the Superintendent, Wm. Paul, Jr., or at the office of the City Controller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for doing the HAULING required by the Water Works during the year. R. B. FRANCIS,
mh15:m82 City Controller.

THE BEST FITTING DRAWERS

IN THE WORLD ARE THE

Patent Pantaloon Drawers.

The genuine bear our trade mark,

P. P. D.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

No. 58 White St., New York.
fe28:l31:MWF

STONE DRAIN PIPE,

FOR SEWERAGE.

ALL SIZES, FROM 2 TO 12 INCH.

10,000 FEET ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. TATE,

227 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

AND

59 Federal Street, Allegheny.
fe18:wS0:TU-TH&S

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

WM. METCALF,	REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR,	CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, No. 38 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

fe14:d48

GEO. O. CLARK..... J. H. WATKINS.....D. P. RAY.

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

LEATHER BELTING.

No. **409** LIBERTY STREET, (2d floor,) opposite Union Depot, Pittsbusgh.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, March 12th, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March **20**th, for grading that portion of North Common, east of line of Palo Alto street, and the portion of East Common north of Ohio street crossing.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the office.

CHARLES DAVIS,
Superintendent and Engineer Park Improvement.
mh16:m71

JAPANNING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. **3** ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new. se19:g40

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS.

At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.
Jes:u86 COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials, "H. W." on every loaf. Ask for Ward's. Take none else. fe28:TT8

CREAM CRACKERS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Scroll, Novelty, Almond, Wine, Milk, Orange and Ginger Crackers, fresh from the bakery, for sale wholesale or retail, by

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
mh16 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON ..... LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING ..... MANAGER.
T. R. HANN ..... STAGE MANAGER.

Last night but three of the beautiful Cuban Sylph,

M'LLE ZOE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March **18**, **1868**, will be presented, the thrilling four act drama of

LAVANGRO; or, THE GIPSY BROTHER.

Henri De Lacy, Lavangro, Alphonse } ..... M'lle Zoe.
..... Mr. E. D. Lay.

In preparation, ESMERALDA and the FLYING DUTCHMAN.

M'LLE ZOE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FRED AIMS, ... MANAGER.

A Brilliant Ovation greeted the debut of the

NEW AND BRILLIANT COMPANY,

AT THE OLD DRURY.

THIS EVENING, another

TREMENDOUS PROGRAMME!

BY THE MONSTER COMPANY

OF **22** STAR ARTISTES.

PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY,

At his new Assembly Rooms, **51** FIFTH STREET, opposite Old Theatre. New Classes now forming, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies', Masters' and Misses' Class at 3 P. M. Prof. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at the St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties. fee2:t21

PROF. CARPENTER'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

PHILO HALL, No. **75** THIRD STREET, now open for the reception of pupils. Days of Tuition—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., for Ladies, Masters and Misses. Terms, **$5**. Evenings for Gents—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at **8** o'clock. Terms, **$10**. Soiree every THURSDAY EVENING at **8** o'clock. je29:k61

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COM- PANY OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.
Office, **82** Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Acklen,	Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
D. Ihmsen.	

no27

PENNSYLVANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTTSBURGH.

OFFICE, **21** FIFTH STREET, BANK BLOCK.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
C. C. BOYLE, Vice President.
ROBERT PATRICK, Treasurer.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walter,	George Wilson,
C. C. Boyle,	Geo. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,	J. C. Fleitner,
Josi

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

County Finances.

With to-day's GAZETTE we publish a clear and comprehensive statement of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for the year ending December 31st, 1867, as made out by the efficient Controller, Henry Lambert, Esq. Our journal has been designated by the proper authorities as official organ of Allegheny county, and hence, the distribution in the form of a supplement of this highly interesting report with the present edition of the GAZETTE. It will bear careful perusal.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch of the Court the following petition for final discharges were filed: Lucius Truman, Susquehanna county; Nathan Summerman, Greene county; Lewis W. Jones, Greene county. The usual orders were made. Final discharges were granted and certificates awarded to Wm. Mowrer, Montour county, and Albert L. Poste, Luzerne county.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

A. Clendening vs. Gillespie, Howe & Co. Action to recover on a note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,151 54.

A. Clendening vs. Dithridge & Co. Action to recover on a note. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,151 54.

Wm. Campbell vs. P. Dunlevy's executors. This was an action in trover and conversion to recover the value of a promissory note, drawn in favor of plaintiff, which had passed into the possession of P. Dunlevy in his lifetime by finding. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $117.

T. M. Sholes vs. Sarver & Brown. This was an action to recover for work and labor done. Jury out.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Jane B. Holmes vs. N. W. Pussy et al., taken up yesterday, the jury found, First, for the plaintiff with costs. Second, That Thos. B. Holmes died without issue, siezed in fee of the premises described, on August 26th, 1859. Third, That the annual value of said premises is $1,000, and was so at the time suit was brought. Fourth, They find the plaintiff had received at the time suit was brought, $347.01 more than her third of the net proceeds of the premises, if she is entitled to no deduction for guarantee, and if so forty days rent to be deducted at $300 per annum. Subject to the opinion of the Court on the question of law reserved.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of McGinnis vs. Douglass.

The case of William Lindsay vs. Thomas W. Lindsay, et al. This was an action to recover the contract price, stated at $10,000, of a tract of oil land in West Virginia, agreed upon between the defendants and plaintiffs. The defendants allege that they were induced to purchase through false representations, and refused to pay the price. The case is still on trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

VERDICTS.

In the case of Margaret Stafford, tried for the larceny of a small piece of pork, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

In the case of the "widow M'Nutt," indicted for the larceny of nine yards of carpet, reported yesterday, the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged by the Court.

A HUSBAND AND TWO WIVES.

The first case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. Bridget Keday. Indictment, assault and battery. Eliza Keday, prosecutrix. This is a somewhat singular case. It appears that both parties claim one and the same man—whose name is Jno. Keday—for a husband. The story runs that John was first married to Bridget many years ago in Ireland. Fifteen years ago John left Ireland and Bridget, and came to this country. Here, after a brief courtship, he was united to Eliza, matrimonially, and after this twain had resided together for more than ten years John was slightly surprised one day at seeing Bridget, his first choice, who appeared before him in all her loneliness, fresh from the "sod," so impressing John with the pleasant memories of "Lang Syne," that he at once forsook his American consort, and set up an establishment on Webster street, in the Sixth ward, which has for some months been inhabited without molestation by Mr. Keday and his lawful wife—"which is Bridget." On the 20th of last January, however, Eliza, it appears, went to the house on Webster street for the purpose of seeing about a child or some children which she claimed belonged to her. A fight ensued, in which, it was alleged, Bridget struck Eliza, not only with her fist, but a very severe blow upon the head with an iron poker. The jury convicted, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution.

TRIAL FOR ARSON.

Lythe Wright, a negress, aged fifteen years, was placed on trial on a charge of arson. James Clark, of Peebles township, was the prosecuting witness. He testified that on the night of the 5th inst., at eleven o'clock, he discovered his house on fire. The flames when discovered, had not gained much headway, and were easily extinguished. About a half hour afterwards fire was discovered in another house near Mr. Clark's. This house was occupied by an uncle of the young negress, who satisfying himself that the building was fired by an incendiary, instituted inquiries which elicited from the defendant a confession that she had set both buildings on fire. She said "she was mad at Clark, and wanted to roast him." Nothing was offered by the defense. The jury found a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded.

BLISS BAWDY HOUSE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Rachel Bliss, indicted for keeping a bawdy house on Wayne street, in the Fourth ward of this city, was called up. The defense was represented by Messrs. Swartzwelder and Collier, and the Commonwealth by District Attorney Duff.

The first witness called by the Commonwealth was Thomas Smith, a police officer, who testified that he had been in the house of the defendant twice within two years. On the occasion of one of these visits he saw Mrs. Bliss and one girl. He had gone to the house in company with Officer Sarber to make an arrest; the person for whom they had a warrant was not in the house. Witness had often been in the neighborhood of the house of the defendant, and had seen "ladies and gentlemen" going in and coming out at all hours. It was proposed by the Commonwealth to show by this witness the character of the persons that frequented the house, for the purpose of determining the character of the house itself.

Defendant's counsel objected, citing authorities to show that evidence as to the character of the persons who frequent the house was not competent to determine the character of the house itself. Objection overruled.

Witness was then interrogated as to the character of the women who frequented the house. He replied that he had talked to them himself; they were reputed to be lewd women.

Constable Blondin was sworn. He testified that he knew where the house of Mrs. Bliss was situated; he had been there twice; he never seen anything wrong in the house; he saw a lady there who was called Mrs. Bliss; he also saw one girl there; this was the second time he was there; the first time he saw a couple of young ladies; they they were not doing anything but just sitting there on chairs; a man named John Holden went there with witness; did not see John doing anything except to sit on a chair.

A number of witnesses were called, all of whom had been there, but none of them testified against the establishment further than to say that it was a house of ill-repute. Not one of these visitors had ever seen anything wrong about the house. They had all previously been cautioned against criminating themselves.

W. C. Gallagher, on being asked by the District Attorney what kind of a house Mrs. Bliss inhabited, replied that "he supposed it was a brick house." The Court remarked that another such reply from the witness would cause him to be sent to jail for contempt. The witness heeded the admonition.

The names of a number of witnesses were called, and the owners not responding, the District Attorney asked that attachments might be issued to compel their attendance. The Court made an order accordingly.

Court adjourned.

Obstruction on the Connellsville Railroad—Immense Mass of Rock and Earth on the Track—Damage to Everson, Preston & Co.'s Iron Mill.

An accident occurred about ten o'clock yesterday morning, which will for a time be a serious impediment to business on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, in the transmission of freight at least, and will incur upon the Company heavy expense. At ten minutes before ten o'clock yesterday morning, only a few minutes before the express train was due at Everson, Preston & Co.'s Iron Mills, an immense mass of rock and earth, becoming detached from the hill, which at that point rises to a height of a hundred feet or more above the level of the track, and seemingly overhanging it, fell instantaneously, blockading the track for over a hundred and fifty feet in length, and destroying a portion of the iron mill, more than fifty feet long. At the time of the accident the mill was in full operation, and ten or twelve men were engaged at work at the rolls under that portion of the building destroyed, which was a shed thirty feet wide by fifty feet in length, attached to the main building, but fortunately they all escaped uninjured. They had been anticipating a slide for several days, and it appears were on the lookout for it. The damage done to the mill, beyond the destruction of the shed mentioned, is comparatively small, as none of the machinery was injured to any extent. The shed destroyed was not directly opposite the mass of fallen earth and rock, but at the extreme end, which accounts for the slight damage to the machinery. It was an open shed, constructed of heavy timber girders, fifty feet long, resting at either end on upright posts. Those at the lower end, being at the extreme upper end of the slide were knocked out, consequently the whole structure fell.

The railroad company are by far the greatest sufferers by the accident, as it will require an incalculable amount of labor to remove the obstacles now on the track, and if the weather should continue wet there is a strong probability of another fall fully as large as the first. Mr. Hughart, president of the road, was on the ground in a very short time after the occurrence, and with his usual energy and promptness in attending to the interests of the company, had a wrecking train and squad of hands at work removing the earth and rock, within an hour after the accident. Fortunately for the company they have engines and cars on both sides of the obstruction which will facilitate its removal, as it will enable them to work at both ends, and will prevent it from seriously interfering with travel while the work is being done, and we are informed that the passenger trains will make their regular trips as usual, passengers and baggage being transferred from one train to the other at that point.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record, Monday, March 16, 1868, by H. Snively, Esq., Recorder:

William R. Johnson to Susan J. Knorr et al., March 16, 1868, lot on Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 43 feet.....$4,500
Joseph P. Kennedy to Robert Means, Trustee, Jan. 26, 1864, lot on Sampson street, Second ward, Allegheny, 20 by 80 feet..$100
James Orr to William Grant, Nov. 1, 1864, lot on Patterson alley, First ward, Allegheny, 17 by 50 feet, with buildings...$450
H. De Haven, Trustee, to James Elkin, April 27, 1867, lot on Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 30 by 94 feet.....$650
Robert Woods to James Haughey, August 20, 1855, lot on Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh, 13 by 53 feet.....$2,075
Samuel Musgrave to John Musgrave, Dec. 12, 1867, lot at the corner of Penn and Marbury streets, 30 by 99 feet.....$5,500
James Baldwin to Thomas Megraw, Jan. 17, 1868, lot No. 39 in plan of lots laid out by Overseers of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh, in the Reserve tract, Second ward, Allegheny, 24 by 130 feet.....$1,000
Elizabeth Denny to Thomas J. Jones, May 8, 1867, lot in Union township, 25 by 196 feet $300
John Straub to John Letzkus, August 18, 1867, lot in Reserve township 160 by 385 feet $3,900
James Miller to Michael Graves, Jan. 11, 1868, lot on Sandusky street, Allegheny, 20 by 68 feet, with buildings.....$5,000
T. B. Hamilton to Mrs. Louisa M. Childs, March 13, 1868, lot in Liberty township, on Greensburg pike, 60 by 200 feet, with buildings.....$8,700
Eliza L. House to James R. Porter, Nov. 20, 1867, three lots on Kittanning and Dickey streets, Tarentum.....$2,000
Peter Schmittberger to James M. Porter et al., March 13, 1868, lot on Coal Hill street, Birmingham, 13 by 80 feet, with buildings.....$4,000
Wm. McGonnigle to John Martin, March 16, 1868, lot on Rose street, Millvale borough, 63 by 100 feet.....$350
James L. Black to Mary and Margaret Black, Oct. 7, 1865, the undivided half of two lots in Harrison township.....$625

The Revenue Tax—Meeting of Manufacturers—Delegates Appointed to the Anti-Tax Convention.

A meeting of the manufacturers of this city and vicinity was held at the Board of Trade Rooms at two o'clock P. M. yesterday, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Washington, D. C., to-day, Wednesday, the 18th inst., to adopt measures to secure the repeal or reduction of tax on manufactured articles. The meeting was attended by most of the principal manufacturers, and after a statement of its object by one of the gentlemen present, the following delegates were appointed: William Smith and Robert Totten, founders; H. M. Bole and Dr. McIntosh, machinists; A. McBailey and Henry Oliver, Jr., iron manufacturers; James Park, Jr., Thomas M. Howe and Harvey Childs, cotton manufacturers; Samuel McKee and Joseph Cunningham, glass manufacturers. The meeting then adjourned.

What was He Doing There?—About ten o'clock, Monday evening, a lodger at the "Home" on Penn street alleged that he had been robbed by Peter Keelan, also a lodger, of fifty-five dollars in cash and a baggage check for a traveling valise. Keelan was arrested and taken to the lock-up to await a hearing the next morning, but his accuser declined to prosecute the case. Keelan was sent to jail for thirty days for disorderly conduct. If the lodger who complained of being robbed had fifty-five dollars in money with him, he had no business spunging, and should have gone to a hotel.

Annoying.—A car load of passengers on the Citizens Passenger Railway were subjected to considerable annoyance yesterday in consequence of a dray stalling on Penn street, between Wayne and Hand streets, which detained the car for at least half an hour. The affair caused a perfect jam of wagons in the street for nearly two squares.

St. Patrick's Day—Procession of Irishmen—Ball and Banquet.

Yesterday, the day set apart by Church authority for the honor of Ireland's patron saint and apostle, Patrick, who flourished some fifteen centuries ago, was celebrated in a highly creditable manner by our Irish fellow-citizens, especially those composing the numerous Fenian organizations of the Pittsburgh district. The day was ushered in by a light fall of rain, and a cloudy sky, which portended ominously for the bright hopes and expectations of those more particularly engaged in arranging the details of the celebration. Notwithstanding the character of the weather, very large delegations of Irishmen assembled in line of procession, and headed by brass and martial bands of music, paraded the principal thoroughfares of the two cities. There were probably six hundred in the ranks. Each man wore the distinctive green badge of Ireland, and altogether the procession was very creditable to those who participated. The very best order was preserved, and nothing occurred to detract from the pleasant character of the occasion.

After parading the streets the companies brought up at the Turners' Hall on Seventh street, where an eloquent oration was delivered by William Linn, Esq., a member of the legal fraternity of Allegheny County. At the conclusion of his remarks other gentlemen entertained the meeting, after which it adjourned.

In the evening a ball was held by the Fenians at Lafayette Hall, which was largely attended and passed off in the most creditable manner. A banquet was also held at the Turners' Hall at which some fifty couples were in attendance. After the cloths were removed, Dr. E. Donnelly was called to preside when speeches were made by a number of gentlemen. The affair passed off very pleasantly.

Incendiary Fire—Barn Burned at Six Mile Ferry.

A fire evidently the work of an incendiary, occurred at Six Mile Ferry, Monday night, by which the barn of Mr. J. Risher, of the firm of Risher & Wilson, coal dealers, and all its contents, including a valuable horse, was totally consumed. About eleven o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the barn, which, owing to the combustible nature of the building and its contents, spread with such rapidity as to render futile all efforts to save the building or anything in it. Among the property destroyed, in addition to the horse referred to, which was valued at three hundred dollars were a buggy worth two hundred dollars two wagons valued at two hundred dollars each, ten tons of hay and a quantity of feed. The building was worth about three thousand dollars, making the entire loss over five thousand dollars, on which there was only a partial insurance.

It was evident from the first that the fire was an incendiary one, but distinctive proof of this was found yesterday morning. Nailed to the door of a blacksmith shop, standing near the burned barn, was found a paper on which was written these words: "Mr. Risher, this is the first, but it won't be the last." It is thought that some of the recent employes of the firm, who are now on a strike, are guilty of the outrage. The written paper is in the hands of an officer, and may lead to important results.

"The Consumptive."

We call the attention of our readers to the article in this issue of our paper under the above caption, and assure them that it assumes to be—an earnest word of caution and truth from a true man, and a great physician. Money cannot buy Dr. George H. Keyser to state or advertise an untruth. He has spent an already long life in studying how human suffering can be alleviated and life prolonged, and having attained a rare knowledge in his profession, he advertises not more for his own remuneration than for the benefit of his fellow-beings. We state these facts from personal knowledge, and vouch for whatever statements Dr. Keyser has made, does, or may make to the public, and we call the attention of the afflicted everywhere to his articles.—*Champion, New Castle.*

False Pretence.

James P. Peterson, who superintends the loading and unloading of boats and barges at the Monongahela Wharf, made information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging Charles Fogle with obtaining money under false pretense. It appears that he employed Fogle to superintend the unloading of three barges of coal. Yesterday morning Fogle came to him and said the work was done, and he wanted the money to pay the hands, stating that the amount was $18.47. Peterson paid the money, and in a few hours afterwards discovered that the barges had not been unloaded. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Fogle.

Struck With Apoplexy.

Mr. Robert Neillie, for a long time tipstave in the Court of Common Pleas, while on his way to his residence on Robinson street, Allegheny, on Monday, was stricken with apoplexy. He was carried to his home, medical aid sommoned, and although he revived somewhat it is feared the attack will prove fatal. Mr. N. is seventy-six years of age, and has been quite feeble for a considerable time. He has resided in Allagheny for upwards of thirty years. Colonel William Neillie, of the Anchor Cotton Works, and Alderman David Neillie of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, are his sons.

Larceny of a Watch.

Edward Bradley yesterday made information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Toll Gallaher with the larceny of a watch. It appears that the prosecutor boarded with the accused, who resides on Scott alley, and on Friday night, as he alleges, Gallaher took from his pocket a silver watch while he was asleep. The watch was subsequently found at De Roy's pawn broker shop. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officers Herron and McCready, who arrested Gallaher. He was held for a hearing.

Larceny.—William Crawford made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Robert Robinson, with larceny. Crawford boards in Lang's Court, in the Third ward, and yesterday morning while ascending the stairs to his room, he met Robinson, decending. He noticed and recognized the shirt he had on as one of his own, and stopped him. Upon examination he found another shirt belonging to him, under the first one. Robinson was arrested and after a hearing was committed in default of $500 bail for his appearance at Court.

Travel Impeded.—Another land slide occurred on the Panhandle Railroad Monday night, a few miles east of Steubenville. What the extent of it was we were unable to ascertain, but it was sufficient to delay the trains on the road for several hours. A report was in circulation among the passengers, who came in on the mail train yesterday, that a watchman on the road was buried beneath the earth or rock which lay on the track, but it is contradicted by the officers of the Company.

Second Street.—In yesterday's GAZETTE we referred to the deplorable condition of Second street, above the Birmingham bridge, and suggested the idea of "corduroy." Mr. McFadden, the Street Commissioner of that district, has improved upon our suggestion, and adopted a much better plan, by covering the street to the depth of several inches with cinders from the iron mills.

Taken to Dixmont.—Jacob Miller, Michael Sutton and Theodore Smith were taken to Dixmont Hospital yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Stubbs, in compliance with an order of Court.

Dr. Spencer's Dental Establishment, 256 Penn Street.

Perhaps in this country there is no better conducted or more complete steam dental establishment than that of our friend Dr. George W. Spencer, whose rooms and laboratory are located at No 256 Penn street. Progressive and enterprising, Dr. Spencer has devoted many long years to his business, and has been among the first, if not the very first, to take advantage of the discoveries in the scientific world bearing on dentistry, and to introduce them into this city. At his well managed laboratory a large force of skilled artists find constant employment in the manufacture of the teeth which now enjoy almost a national reputation, from their likeness to nature, their perfect shape, fitting qualities, beauty of finish and durability. These teeth are made to order on slight notice and in every case satisfaction to the wearer is guaranteed. While the reasonable prices prevail for false teeth, and such perfection has been attained in their manufacture by Dr. Spencer, we cannot see why anybody should go a single day with a toothless mouth, or what is worse one, full of decayed teeth. Dr. Spencer attends in the most skillful manner to the adjustment, extraction, plugging and filling of teeth at very reasonable prices. In addition to the dental brach of business this establishment has entered largely into the manufactuae of false noses and glass eyes, which have been pronounced far superior to any manufactured in Europe. We earnestly advise our friends to favor Dr. Spencer with a visit in order that they may be convinced of the thoroughness of his laboratory.

A Few Words to the Fashionable.

The appearance on our streets of new styles at this early date betokens that the forthcoming season will be marked with many innovations that will not be without good effect. Yesterday we had the pleasure of looking through a very fine assortment of rich and fashionable goods fresh from the hands of the importer, and just received at Eaton's popular trimming house, No. 17 Fifth street. We observed a beautiful lot of real crotchet trimmings and fringes, in all widths, which cannot fail to become at once popular, being very neat and elegant. A very pretty bullion and silk fringe in the "Metternich," and other new shades, will please the ladies. There has been material change in the style and finish of trimming buttons, and a change for the better, as we noticed in that department many fresh and handsome specimens of crotchet, bead and satin buttons, with elegantly wrought fringe drop ornaments, together with new styles in Roman pearl buttons. Promenade scarfs in delightful shades of color and rich material, and the "Chessepot" and "Safety-guard" ties will probably be all the fashion a few weeks hence. Among the new things found at Eaton's is the "Dickens collar, paper, which is rapidly crowding all others from the track of popularity. In our brief space we cannot enter fully into noting the many other novelties and new styles just opened at this fashionable trimming and notion house. Mr. Eaton is now in the eastern markets and is busily engaged in forwarding to his establishment a stock embracing everything new which has appeared at the leading importing houses.

The New City Bank.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper we publish the announcement that the City Bank, with a capital of $100,000, will be thrown open to the public for business and deposits between the 1st and 15th proximo, at the room lately occupied as a banking office by A. McTighe, Esq., deceased, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. The stockholders, men of wealth and responsibility, are individually liable, thus affording the utmost security to depositors. Mr. D. Ihmsen, a gentleman of large business experience, has been elected President, and our friend John C. Barr, Esq., certainly the right man for the place, has been chosen Secretary. The following gentlemen who are widely known as representative business citizens, compose the Board of Directors: Messrs James McCabe, Terence Campbell, John Savage, James Phelan, Chas. B. Barr, P. O'Brien, D. Ihmsen, John McKeown, Thos. Rourke, Patrick Kane, John C. Barr, Wm. H. Reel and J. Dunlevy, Jr.

When in operation this new bank cannot fail under the management of such capable gentlemen to prove exceedingly popular and prosperous.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. Vandwinder, an old man residing near the outer depot, Second Ward, Allegheny, was robbed of his watch, valued at fifty dollars, and between fifteen and twenty dollars in money. He came to this city on business, Monday, and remained until after dark. Having visited, as he says, a saloon on Fifth street and taken several drinks during the evening he became unconscious, and remembered nothing that occurred until he awoke about daylight yesterday morning, on the Commons in the rear of the Penitentiary, Allegheny, when he discovered that he had been robbed. He says he met a party of young men at the saloon he visited, who took him in charge, which readily accounts for the robbery.

East Birmingham Nominations.—The Republicans of East Birmingham have nominated the following ticket to be voted for at the election on Friday next: Justice of the Peace—August Ammon; Burgess—George E. Slocum; Council—John E. Walter, Jas. Beck, John Foeil; School Directors—C. J. Schultz, P. W. Reid, Alexander McKee; Assessor—John N. Jarrett; Auditors—Geo. Trautman, Thomas Shields; Judge of Election—David Sheering; Inspector of Election—John Shepherd; Return Inspector—Cyrus Lappe; Constable—Herman Zedel.

Forcible Detainer.—Frank Lutz made information, before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charging Christ Roerich with forcible detainer. It appears that Lutz purchased from the accused a bakery in Duquesne Borough, of which he was to have possession on Monday, but Roerich refuses to vacate. He also charges Roerich with larceny by bailee, alleging that he has an account book, the property of the prosecutor, which he refuses to give up. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

A Collision—Malicious Mischief.—A collision occurred on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, yesterday, between a market wagon owned by John Martin and Robert Watson's light driving wagon, by which the latter was literally demolished. It is alleged by Watson that his wagon was standing on the railway track and that Martin in passing it maliciously ran against it. He made information charging Martin with malicious mischief, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Fight in Allegheny.—Bernard McBride and A. McFarland, residents of Allegheny, having some differences, attempted to settle them in the old fashioned way. McBride, it appears, got the worst of the affray, and appealed to the law. He made information before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charging McFarland with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Larceny of Shingles.—Charles Leeper, a lumber dealer, made information before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charging John Ford and William Dalzel, boys about fourteen years of age, with the larceny of a bunch of shingles. The shingles, which were valued at two dollars and a half, he alleges were stolen from a raft in the Allegheny river, Sunday night. The boys were arrested and held for a hearing.

Committed.—James Murphy, charged on oath of Jennie Gazola, before Mayor Blackmore, with malicious mischief, was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

Allegheny City Temperance League.

The regular tri-monthly meeting of the Allegheny City Temperance League was held last evening in the First Protestant Methodist Church (Rev. V. Lucas, Pastor), East Commons, Allegheny City. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. B. Eckert was called to the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Crowthers, of Rebecca street Church.

Rev. V. Lucas, the speaker of the evening, was introduced. His subject was: "Is it best for the interest of the Temperance reform that it should be made a test in our political elections?" The Reverend gentleman have statistical data, argued strongly in favor of the test being made, and contended that in the test the people would decide for laws prohibiting the liquor traffic.

Rev. Walker, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, argued the immediate necessity for action in giving to the people the right to test the question by ballot.

Notice was given of the next meeting, to be held in the Rebecca street Methodist Church, (Rev. Crowthers) on Tuesday evening next.

The choir gave most excellent music and there was a large audience present.. Adjourned with Doxology and Benediction.

Amusements.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The Varieties Theatre under the Management of Mr. Williams, is in a flourishing condition. Charley Gardner takes a benefit to-night, for which a splendid bill has been prepared.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The Theatre Comique opened last night with the most flattering prospects of success. The Old Theatre was literally crammed full from pit to gallery. The entertainment was excellent, and fully met the expectation of the public.

OPERA HOUSE.—M'lle Zoe, the most most pleasing actress, who has visited the city this season, continues to draw well at the Opera House. She is increasing in popularity here, and we doubt not will become a favorite in Pittsburgh before her engagement closes.

Arrested.—David P. Clapp, the bank swindler, who absconded from Titusville two years ago, after having swindled the First National Bank of that place out of $1,000, was arrested at Lansing, Michigan, a short time since and is now in the Crawford county jail awaiting trial. His swindling operations in that county it is thought will exceed $20,000. He will be tried at the next Quarter Sessions.

High Water.—The water in the Allegheny river was higher than it has been for several years. Yesterday evening at six o'clock it was twenty feet above low water mark and still rising. The Monongahela was also rising rapidly.

St. Clair Street.—The "Apostles" were engaged in scraping St. Clair street yesterday, and made quite an improvement in its appearance.

Pittock gets the Chicago papers morning and evening, at eight A. M. the next day.

CITY ITEMS.

A Model Saloon.

The Continental Dining Saloon, on Fifth street, one door west of the Postoffice, is without question a model one. Mr. Holtzheimer, the proprietor, has unlimited experience in the business, and no one knows better than he how to please the public. As a caterer to the wants and tastes of his customers he is unsurpassed, and that his efforts to please are appreciated is plainly evident from the large amount of patronage he receives. His tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the excellent style in which eatables are prepared at the Continental is sufficient to tempt the appetite of the greatest epicure.

Parties desiring the services of a first-class plumber and gas and steam fitter are referred to T. T. Ewens, whose establishment is located at No. 165 Wood street, near Sixth. Mr. Ewens thoroughly understands every branch of his business, employs none but first class and skillful mechanics, and gives personal supervision to all work entrusted to his care. He attends promptly to orders from the country districts, and will send workmen to any point desired on very reasonable terms. A full supply of gas fixtures and fittings, iron and wood pumps, sinks, bath tubs, &c., &c., is kept constantly on hand at very reasonable prices.

Jewelry at Bargains.—At Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's fashionable jewelry establishment, No. 29 Fifth street, our friends will find a splendid stock of watches, clocks, silver and plated wares and general jewelry, at greatly reduced prices. The firm's new and magnificent structure on Fifth street will be ready for occupancy a few days hence, and in the meanwhile the goods at the old house will be sold at very low prices. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

The Spring Styles now making their appearance in the windows of our fashionable dry goods establishments are very neat and pretty. We observe that Messrs. Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, are receiving daily fresh invoices of new goods, which have been selected with much care and judgment. This firm offers great bargains in seasonable goods, and we commend their store to the patronage of our lady readers. eod

Preparatory to the fashionable resorte season, Mr. Joseph Leibler, the enterprising proprietor of the Premium trunk factory, No. 104 Wood street, has laid in a very large and fine stock of trunks, of all descriptions, valises, satchels, hand bags, carpet sacks, &c., which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest possible prices, eod.

To City and Country Merchants.—Having abundantly supplied ourselves with goods before the late extreme advance in prices, we are prepared to sell at less than eastern prices, and invite an examination of our stock. J. W. BARKER, & Co., 59 Market street.

Disease of Liver.—Symptoms—feels weary and tired in limbs; bad breath; variable appetite; black under the eyes; irritable; impatient; pain in the right side; costiveness, &c. The *Indian Herb Tonic* permanently cures it. Sold by John A. Best, corner Tunnel and New Fifth street.

Artificial Teeth—Great Reduction in Price.—A full set for ten dollars at Dr. Q. A. Scott's, 278 Penn street, third door above Hand. Teeth extracted without pain. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

The Elegant Trunks and Satchels found at such reasonable prices and in such great variety at the popular and well conducted premium trunk factory of Joseph Liebler, No. 104 Wood street, are just such articles as the traveler should desire. Call in and see for yourselves. eod

Fresh Groceries, pure teas, aromatic coffees and a large selection of table condiments, sauces, relishes, spices, &c., at McBride & George's wholesale and retail grocery and produce house, No. 164 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.—The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street.

The superior furniture, cabinet organ, barouche, &c. at dwelling 30 Esplanade street, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer, this morning at ten o'clock.

At Robinson's, No. 20 Fifth street, will be found the most fragrant teas obtained in the city, at very reasonable prices. eod.

The Freshet.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BELLVILLE, Canada, March 17.—The ice jam in the river Maria gave way last night. The draw bridge was completely wrecked and many houses and sheds swept away. A portion of the town is inundated.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 17.—Boats are crossing at Rhinebeck and Newburg. There is no trouble south of Stuyvesant. Northward the ice has broken up and covered the railroad tracks between Stuyvesant and Castleton.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—The water here is not very high. The River is clear of ice. The Hudson Railroad is submerged below Castleton, and trains are sent via the Harlem road. The water at all points along the Central Railroad is very high. Seven trains are now delayed at Palatine bridge.

DETROIT, March 17.—Steamboats are now running on Saint Clair and Detroit rivers. Heavy rains are rapidly dissolving the ice and an early opening of the navigation of the lakes is expected. Saginaw river is higher than known for years. It is reported the Pine river boom above Middle City has been broken and a large quantity of logs coming down the river.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, March 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive. Corn scarce and firm; sales 3,700 bush old at $1,12 in store, one car white at $1,13 in store, 1 car new at $1,12 on track. Rye—market bare. Oats nominal at 97c for western in store. Barley dull; sales 6,000 bushels at $2,13a2,14 in store. Mess Pork dull at $24,50. Lard dull at 16a16¼c. Seeds steady at $7,75 for medium clover, and $2,65a2,75 for timothy. Flax nominal at $2,50.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Cotton is dull and nominal. Receipts, 586 bales; exports, 571 bales. Flour is dull; superfine, $8,00a9,00. Mess pork, $25,00. Bacon; shoulders, 12 1-2c; clear sides, 15 1-2c. Bulk shoulders, 19-3-4c; clear sides, 14c. Lard, 16a17c. Corn, 90a95c. Oats, 78a80c. Hay, $18,00. Bran, $35,00.

San Francisco Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Flour dull; extra, $8,25; superfine, $7,50. Wheat nominal at $2,60a2,70. Legal Tenders, 77.

DIED;

FLEMING.—On Sabbath morning, March 13th, J. E. FLEMING, Esq., of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., at the residence of Mrs. M. A. McGee, Fleming Station.

Funeral on WEDNESDAY MORNING, from the Federal Street Depot, on arrival of the 10 A. M. train.

HOLLINGSHEAD—On Monday night, March 16, at 12 o'clock, ELLA WOOD, daughter of Rev. James and Sarah Hollingshead, aged 20 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 30 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny City, (formerly Manchester) on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to 100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, and No. 80 DIAMOND SQUARE, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hands the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and Imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards, all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI, UNDERTAKER, Office, No. 244 OHIO STREET, Allegheny. Metallic, Rosewood and other Coffins, with a complete stock of Funeral Furnishing Goods, on hand and furnished at shortest notice, at lowest prices. Sale and Livery Stables, corner of First and Middle streets. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c., for hire.

SQUIRE'S

GLYCERINE SOAP,

Warranted to contain 40 PER CENT. PURE GLYCERINE. There is no intelligent physician or druggist perhaps in the world that is not acquainted with the character of

PETER SQUIRE'S CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS,

FOR SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS,

And this Soap being freed from excess of Alkalian made to absorb

FORTY PER CENT. OF PURE GLYCERINE,

May without question be considered his greatest achievement in Chemical Science.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY HIS AGENT,

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

Also, Agent for SARG'S VIENNA GLYCERINE SOAP.

WOODRUFF'S

PATENT PORTABLE BAROMETERS,

Have the following good qualities:

1st—Accuracy. 2d—Portability. 3d—Simplicity. 4th—Durability. 5th—Cheapness. 6th—Elegance of design and beauty. In fact, all the qualifications necessary for a good, reliable Barometer.

Call and get a Circular, giving description of the same; also, the endorsement of those having them in use, from the

GENERAL AGENTS,

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

59 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

Adapted to a FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING TRADE.

JUST OPENED, AT

HENRY G. HALE'S,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets.

FOR SALE.—HOBOKEN.—THE balance of those desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these Lots will be sold at very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingly easy. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lawrenceville.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,

98 WYLIE STREET, CORNER OF FEDERAL.

Has just returned from the East with a well selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILK and MARSEILLES VESTINGS of the most approved patterns, selected exclusively for CUSTOM TRADE, which he cordially invites his friends and the public to examine. Garments will be gotten up in a style that cannot be surpassed, and at a reasonable price.

H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
No. 98 FEDERAL STREET.
f Federal.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Pittsburgh, **SUPPLEMENT.** March 18th, 1868.

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY for 1867.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:

Herewith I submit Annual Statement of the Fiscal Affairs of Allegheny County, as directed by Act of Assembly of May 1st, 1861. In accordance with the provisions of said Act, you will please designate two newspapers of the County in which this statement shall be published.

HENRY LAMBERT, *Controller.*

January 25th, 1868, the within report presented in open Court and ordered to be filed.

By the Court.

EDWIN H. STOWE,
Associate Law Judge.

Filed in my office, January 25th, 1868.

JACOB H. WALTER,
Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

REVENUE.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, 1867.

Prothonotary's Office.

Amount received for costs on writs for tax sales, per J. H. Walter,	$356 37

County Gauger.

Amount received from Joseph Browne,	79 41

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Amount received from Guardians of the Poor, City of Pittsburgh, for maintenance of Mrs. McGonnell, charged to and paid by County,	63 82	
Amount received from Directors of Poor, County Home, for maintenance of sundry patients, charged to and paid by County,	337 66	
		401 49

Redemption of Land sold for Taxes.

Amount received from John Lang, lots in Pitt Township,	13 54

Interest and Expenses on R. R. Bonds.

Amount received for interest on Allegheny Valley R. R. mortgage bonds, less U. S. tax	7212 40	
Amount received for 5 per cent. premium on $20,000 mortgage bonds exchanged for Compromise 5's.	1000 00	
Amount received from Hamilton & Acheson for error in judgment, U. S. Circuit Court,	64 27	
		8276 67

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Amount received for fines, per S. B. Cluley, Sheriff,	4008 00	
Amount received for verdict fees,	528 00	
Amount received for Interpreter's fees,	18 00	
Amount received for forfeited recognizances, per L. B. Duff, District Attorney,	562 30	
Amount received for Magistrate's costs, refunded by Joseph Walker, N. Fayette Tp.	7 95	
Amount received for costs, No. 59, March Term, 1867, refunded by Casper Filber,	15 05	
		5139 30

Court of Common Pleas.

Amount received for verdict fees, per S. B. Cluley, Sheriff	384 00	
Amount received for verdict fees, per J. H. Walter, Prothonotary,	312 00	
		696 00

District Court.

Amount received for verdict fees, per S. B. Cluley, Sheriff,	264 00	
Amount received for verdict fees, per J. H. Walter, Prothonotary,	128 00	
		392 00

Fines and Forfeitures.

Amount received from C. Snively, Justice of the Peace, Penn Tp.	50 00	
Amount received from Alderman Humbert, 1st Ward, Pittsburgh,	50 00	
		100 00

County Jail.

Amount received from Commissioners of Westmoreland County, for maintenance of prisoners,	43 00

Work House and Insane Asylum.

Amount received from "Tax Payer," as donation,	50 00

Tabular Statement of Poor and Bounty Taxes, assessed for Year 1867, and collected by County Treasurer, with Exonerations, Discounts allowed Tax Payers, and amounts uncollected.

DISTRICTS.	POOR TAX. Assessed.	Collected.	Exon'd.	Disc'ts.	Outstan'g	DOUNTY TAX. Assessed.	Collected.	Exon'd.	Disc'ts.	Outstan'g
Pittsburgh.										
1st Ward,						1,383 93	1,315 66	.....	76 62	292 24
2d "						1,833 73	1,587 99	.....	75 60	210 14
3d "						525 84	346 52	.....	14 51	165 01
4th "						1,859 79	1,763 95	24 60	71 24	.....
5th "						1,734 12	1,432 80	.....	60 31	242 01
6th "						1,067 47	695 77	.....	33 33	328 37
7th "						839 08	466 05	35 69	17 74	.....
8th "						780 46	522 22	.....	24 12	184 12
9th "						977 48	718 85	.....	30 46	228 17
10th "						1,607 50	1,406 44	.....	68 80	188 32
Allegheny.										
1st Ward,						1,177 83	832 45	.....	38 41	306 97
2d "						1,185 66	860 52	.....	37 56	297 57
3d "						1,004 94	598 40	.....	24 14	382 40
4th "						1,566 30	1,182 24	.....	51 52	332 54
Boroughs.										
Sewickley,	18 82	155 25	4 56	4 01	.....	110 33	104 16	3 51	2 66	.....
Manchester,						617 58	364 07	.....	15 51	237 96
Duquesne,	479 70	432 80	31 94	14 96	.....	319 51	288 15	21 37	9 99	.....
1st W. Lawrenceville,	517 16	320 87	.....	15 98	170 31	343 82	229 32	.....	10 65	112 84
2d "	682 45	471 87	.....	23 20	188 38	454 29	315 08	.....	15 56	123 70
Sharpsburg,	244 82	224 04	13 32	6 67	.....	162 45	148 42	9 50	4 44	.....
Tarentum,	112 34	99 23	10 50	2 56	.....	73 82	65 36	6 79	1 68	.....
Mount Washington	271 02	143 11	.....	6 80	121 11	180 40	96 41	.....	4 54	80 46
Temperanceville,	300 86	271 52	24 11	8 23	.....	200 85	179 62	15 74	5 49	.....
West Pittsburgh,	287 22	217 15	.....	11 27	58 80	190 40	144 79	.....	7 51	38 10
Monongahela,	343 66	267 11	.....	13 70	61 79	229 25	178 93	.....	9 18	41 12
South Pittsburgh,	500 09	393 30	.....	14 41	182 34	332 79	204 87	.....	9 59	121 33
Birmingham,	1,085 21	721 43	.....	34 68	329 80	719 89	478 87	.....	23 02	218 00
East Birmingham,	1,060 22	1,002 50	45 83	21 89	.....	718 40	666 99	30 28	21 22	.....
West Elizabeth,	97 75	55 53	11 09	1 13	.....	45 41	33 03	11 65	75	.....
Elizabeth,	187 01	147 61	15 19	4 21	.....	116 51	94 06	12 05	2 80	.....
McKeesport,	236 23	139 41	.....	6 10	149 72	196 87	95 03	.....	4 07	98 77
Townships.										
Pitt,	838 72	249 71	.....	16 60	172 41	358 21	233 32	.....	11 08	113 81
Oakland,	694 99	319 74	.....	25 95	149 30	462 47	246 20	.....	17 29	98 98
Peebles,	288 14	271 15	8 92	8 07	.....	191 08	179 82	5 90	5 36	.....
Collins,	972 60	913 44	29 40	29 57	.....	647 18	607 92	19 60	19 66	.....
Wilkins,	757 50	672 27	62 08	22 15	.....	502 88	445 69	41 81	15 38	.....
Penn,	503 99	464 53	36 68	13 83	.....	341 64	307 35	25 08	9 21	.....
Plum,	472 73	462 60	6 22	13 94	.....	315 02	302 64	3 66	9 22	.....
Patton,	292 64	277 32	5 96	3 25	.....	194 34	183 17	5 70	5 47	.....
Elizabeth,	1,490 31	953 39	.....	45 20	491 72	990 98	634 76	.....	30 09	326 13
Versailles,	654 24	592 77	42 32	18 15	.....	436 42	401 25	23 08	12 09	.....
Mifflin,	769 32	697 21	80 96	21 16	.....	512 06	483 70	34 25	14 10	.....
Jefferson,	487 12	422 41	13 64	11 07	.....	324 14	287 69	9 07	7 38	.....
Robinson,	713 80	544 58	44 66	20 62	.....	476 16	428 26	33 07	13 74	.....
Chartiers,	337 74	238 56	.....	9 44	89 74	225 23	160 17	.....	6 36	56 70
Moon,	341 97	303 99	5 12	11 86	.....	228 47	217 27	3 31	7 89	.....
Findley,	409 84	320 66	.....	12 92	76 06	272 74	218 78	.....	8 51	50 42
Franklin,	116 90	109 66	2 23	2 75	.....	76 22	72 93	1 47	1 82	.....
Ohio,	337 60	236 62	.....	9 23	101 75	224 48	151 12	.....	6 15	67 21
Reserve,	407 02	288 13	.....	12 17	106 72	310 14	191 66	.....	8 10	110 48
Baldwin,	551 70	367 43	.....	16 96	167 26	367 60	245 19	.....	11 33	111 17
Snowden,	438 91	471 96	10 10	16 86	.....	292 57	314 59	6 70	11 28	.....
Ross,	446 26	414 13	16 56	11 57	.....	296 50	277 49	18 81	7 70	.....
Pine,	201 99	192 50	2 79	5 64	.....	134 65	129 33	2 53	3 79	.....
McCandless,	227 61	217 01	4 66	5 94	.....	151 95	144 87	3 09	3 97	.....
West Deer,	272 36	258 67	5 77	7 92	.....	180 89	170 87	3 94	5 24	.....
East Deer,	196 71	185 57	6 51	4 63	.....	131 85	124 46	4 31	3 08	.....
Indiana,	470 27	264 04	.....	19 73	186 48	312 92	175 87	.....	7 16	129 89
Upper St. Clair,	336 85	313 06	8 90	11 89	.....	229 85	215 92	5 98	7 96	.....
Lower St. Clair,	857 20	778 68	54 40	24 17	.....	573 36	521 15	36 10	16 11	.....
North Fayette,	419 57	392 32	5 47	12 75	.....	274 22	262 08	3 61	8 53	.....
South Fayette,	538 17	506 59	30 01	21 57	.....	391 64	357 22	19 80	14 53	.....
Neville,	70 86	67 18	1 70	1 96	.....	49 60	37 51	2 04	1 30	.....
Sewickley,	242 19	221 08	4 14	8 97	.....	161 62	153 75	3 26	4 61	.....
Shaler,	542 78	513 76	19 00	9 12	.....	227 81	207 88	13 62	6 11	.....
Crescent,	61 66	57 62	2 21	1 83	.....	41 11	38 42	1 47	1 22	.....
Fawn,	117 19	80 06	.....	3 64	33 46	77 13	53 40	.....	2 27	21 28
McClure,	760 87	662 86	80 94	94 28	.....	506 77	434 27	56 32	16 11	.....
Richland,	184 87	168 73	1 89	3 96	.....	110 43	106 60	1 25	2 63	.....
Union,	359 65	314 72	38 06	6 83	.....	243 09	210 40	27 12	4 59	.....
Hampton,	192 86	181 14	7 35	4 36	.....	127 50	119 75	4 83	2 91	.....
Scott,	432 15	409 52	16 86	13 26	.....	292 73	271 90	11 99	8 85	.....
Marshall,	118 07	112 41	2 74	2 92	.....	78 61	74 88	1 79	1 94	.....
Harrison,	302 87	272 50	25 90	4 47	.....	200 86	181 03	16 58	2 97	.....
Liberty,	745 37	539 06	.....	26 01	180 30	491 42	361 60	.....	17 40	112 42
	26,162 06	21,483 41	818 21	774 90	3,086 47	55,755 97	28,560 03	618 16	1,154 07	5,423 71

Tabular Statement of County, State, and Poor Taxes for 1866, outstanding, per Controller's Report to Jan. 1st, 1867, with Exonerations, as settled by David Aiken, Jr, Co. Treasurer

DISTRICTS.	COUNTY TAX. Outst'dg.	Collected.	Exon'd.	STATE TAX. Outst'dg.	Collect'd.	Exon'd	POOR TAX. Outst'dg.	Collect'd.	Exon'd.
Pittsburgh.									
1st Ward,	2,879 11	2,853 92	325 19	69 63	45 60	24 03	.....	.....	.....
6th "	2,995 12	1,045 81	1,049 31	237 53	118 29	119 24	.....	.....	.....
8th "	1,580 89	1,386 93	493 99	9 23	8 18	1 05	.....	.....	.....
9th "	3,110 19	2,466 54	653 08	57 47	48 06	9 41	.....	.....	.....
10th "	2,395 87	1,530 62	565 25	41 52	28 02	15 50	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny.									
1st Ward,	3,460 50	3,002 26	437 55	147 96	136 96	11 00	.....	.....	.....
2d "	2,341 63	1,611 15	730 48	39 04	25 24	13 80	.....	.....	.....
3d "	3,061 58	2,452 90	578 68	24 18	22 62	1 56	.....	.....	.....
4th "	3,169 07	2,328 20	840 87	23 05	10 23	12 82	.....	.....	.....
Boroughs.									
Manchester,	2,316 95	1,886 80	430 15	22 29	21 25	1 04	577 75	469 62	108 13
Lawrenceville,									
1st Ward,	640 40	450 40	190 00	3 40	2 58	82	155 24	106 90	48 34
2d "	814 87	602 42	212 45	2 75	2 58	17	204 28	150 84	53 44
Sharpsburg,	629 06	556 24	78 82	2 29	1 95	24	157 75	139 24	18 51
Temperanceville,	825 63	686 08	139 55	10 51	9 45	1 06	207 26	172 05	35 21
West Pittsburgh,	307 18	157 43	149 75	1 41	1 26	15	78 37	40 10	38 27
Monongahela,	245 77	146 52	99 25	5 49	4 49	1 00	62 00	36 95	25 05
South Pittsb'gh,	992 68	709 36	283 32	3 14	2 36	78	249 00	177 93	71 07
Birmingham,	1,977 67	1,492 82	484 85	15 23	14 58	66	497 24	374 08	123 16
West Elizabeth,	229 66	186 14	64 52	1 15	1 15	.....	57 50	41 34	16 16
Elizabeth,	509 00	425 89	83 11	6 88	6 73	15	127 58	106 63	20 95
McKeesport,	1,009 74	891 42	109 31	38 95	33 69	5 26	251 31	223 51	27 80
Townships.									
Versailles,	1,695 65	1,449 19	246 46	28 88	20 11	2 77	425 41	363 18	62 23
Chartiers,	557 32	503 02	54 30	12 99	11 87	1 12	139 95	126 55	13 40
Ohio,	591 67	486 29	105 38	18 40	14 56	4 04	147 99	121 56	26 43
Reserve,	1,004 98	890 29	114 69	18 18	12 87	21	251 81	222 73	29 08
Snowden,	575 55	528 56	47 00	26 44	19 54	6 90	144 20	132 41	11 79
Pine,	427 71	412 37	15 34	29 68	18 58	2 30	106 82	102 98	3 84
West Deer,	507 01	482 67	24 34	14 02	12 07	1 95	126 94	120 83	6 11
East Deer,	503 27	459 77	43 50	12 48	11 27	1 17	125 92	114 94	10 98
Indiana,	990 64	906 28	84 36	45 20	34 22	9 98	248 11	226 91	21 20
Town. St. Clair,	2,120 19	1,673 03	447 16	32 77	21 67	11 10	522 83	421 31	111 52
	44,757 56	35,360 01	9,397 55	988 29	726 94	261 35	4,855 26	3,992 59	882 67

Tabular Statement of Workhouse Tax for 1866, outstanding, per Controller's Report to Jan. 1st, 1867, with Exonerations, as settled by David Aiken, Jr., County Treasurer.

DISTRICTS.	WORKHOUSE TAX. Outstanding.	Collected.	Exonerated.
Pittsburgh.			
1st Ward,	291 51	238 11	53 40
6th "	299 99	194 74	105 25
8th "	189 90	139 28	50 62
9th "	312 61	246 18	66 43
10th "	240 60	183 51	57 09
Allegheny.			
1st Ward,	346 87	300 10	46 77
2d "	235 51	161 65	73 86
3d "	308 22	249 23	58 99
4th "	318 68	233 25	85 43
Boroughs.			
Manchester,	233 82	189 77	44 05
1st Ward, Lawrenceville,	64 07	44 95	19 12
2d " "	81 61	59 41	22 20
Sharpsburg,	63 70	56 04	7 66
Temperanceville,	83 49	69 22	14 27
West Pittsburgh,	30 98	15 90	15 08
Monongahela,	25 28	14 96	10 32
South Pittsburgh,	100 16	71 47	28 69
Birmingham,	199 85	150 43	49 42
West Elizabeth,	23 02	16 52	6 50
Elizabeth,	51 24	42 75	8 49
McKeesport,	101 19	89 84	11 35
Townships.			
Versailles,	170 68	145 71	24 97
Chartiers,	56 23	50 51	5 72
Ohio,	59 49	48 77	10 72
Reserve,	102 07	90 07	12 00
Snowden,	58 03	53 20	4 83
Pine,	42 99	41 43	1 56
West Deer,	50 84	48 32	2 52
East Deer,	50 46	46 07	4 39
Indiana,	99 68	91 00	8 68
Lower St. Clair,	214 04	168 45	45 59
	$4,506 76	$3,550 84	$955 92

Tabular Statement of County and State Taxes, assessed for year 1867, and collected by County Treasurer, with Exonerations, Discounts allowed Tax-payers and amounts uncollected.

DISTRICTS.	Valuation.	COUNTY TAX. Assessed.	Collected.	Exonerated.	Discounts.	Outstanding	STATE TAX. Assessed.	Collected.	Exonerated.	Discounts.	Outstanding.
Pittsburgh.											
1st Ward,	1,482,143	18,821 43	16,153 89	.....	780 23	2,907 31	153 80	96 21	.....	4 91	52 68
2d "	1,818,801	18,128 01	15,576 44	.....	755 82	1,996 75	647 17	431 39	.....	19 90	195 88
3d "	524,191	5,241 91	3,833 66	.....	143 01	1,635 25	12 18	6 80	.....	21	6 02
4th "	1,287,686	18,576 94	17,349 18	215 80	712 16	.....	370 62	334 48	19 35	16 79	.....
5th "	1,780,309	17,303 09	14,322 47	.....	592 81	2,387 81	244 83	219 41	.....	11 28	15 04
6th "	1,055,972	10,560 72	6,940 18	.....	332 96	3,277 58	668 12	289 72	.....	14 22	204 17
7th "	618,295	5,182 95	4,068 48	337 40	177 07	.....	180 00	150 50	1 98	7 52	.....
8th "	737,970	7,279 70	5,212 91	.....	240 82	1,826 97	71 20	51 08	.....	2 37	17 75
9th "	974,594	9,746 94	7,184 25	.....	304 89	2,257 30	68 10	41 21	.....	1 96	24 91
10th "	1,666,160	16,561 60	14,962 04	.....	627 90	1,921 66	49 60	32 92	.....	1 67	15 11
Allegheny.											
1st Ward,	1,176,687	11,766 87	8,219 53	.....	283 95	3,063 39	454 50	326 63	.....	16 34	111 33
2d "	1,184,161	11,841 61	8,466 47	.....	275 26	2,899 88	180 55	128 31	.....	6 16	56 08
3d "	997,515	9,975 18	6,962 64	.....	240 98	3,774 56	69 14	52 35	.....	2 36	14 46
4th "	1,561,807	15,618 07	11,808 65	.....	414 68	3,394 74	634 29	472 53	.....	23 00	138 76
Boroughs.											
Sewickley,	109,411	1,094 11	1,027 99	29 54	26 58	.....	34 38	31 08	2 31	99	.....
Manchester,	614,719	6,147 19	5,630 84	.....	194 75	2,361 80	99 81	67 09	.....	3 21	29 51
Duquesne,	313,536	3,192 38	2,575 27	207 30	99 75	.....	63 06	39 46	90	1 72	.....
1st Ward, Lawrenceville,	345,321	3,453 21	2,200 74	.....	106 35	1,126 12	13 46	9 23	.....	47	3 76
2d " "	466,729	4,537 29	3,147 47	.....	154 82	1,235 00	44 85	40 32	.....	2 08	2 45
Sharpsburg,	141,284	1,513 80	1,474 00	90 95	44 31	.....	12 55	11 85	23	47	.....
Tarentum,	73,477	734 77	550 02	66 00	16 75	.....	22 22	15 23	6 53	46	.....
Mount Washington,	179,015	1,790 15	950 96	.....	45 23	793 96	36 00	21 46	.....	1 08	13 46
Temperanceville,	190,538	1,906 38	1,786 76	158 85	54 77	.....	28 97	21 76	3 55	66	.....
West Pittsburgh,	193,130	1,901 30	1,446 72	.....	75 09	379 49	7 50	5 10	.....	27	2 13
Monongahela,	228,263	2,283 62	1,786 35	.....	91 73	405 54	65 28	58 28	.....	3 02	3 98
South Pittsburgh,	331,296	3,312 96	2,015 07	.....	96 69	1,202 20	6 17	4 42	.....	22	1 53
Birmingham,	716,462	7,166 52	4,777 84	.....	220 72	2,168 96	51 03	29 82	.....	1 53	19 68
East Birmingham,	712,498	7,124 98	6,029 24	294 07	211 62	.....	67 13	63 37	1 56	2 20	.....
West Elizabeth,	45,949	459 49	369 79	73 21	7 49	.....	2 82	2 58	16	08	.....
Elizabeth,	110,265	1,102 65	975 88	98 79	27 98	.....	19 41	18 05	2 99	41	.....
McKeesport,	194,282	1,942 82	926 70	.....	40 57	975 56	67 12	32 18	.....	1 28	33 66
Townships.											
Pitt,	367,178	3,671 73	2,330 05	.....	110 65	1,131 03	44 74	29 26	.....	51	13 97
Oakland,	461,015	4,610 15	3,459 70	.....	172 79	977 66	106 01	85 65	.....	4 36	13 01
Peebles,	190,788	1,907 53	1,796 11	57 78	53 64	.....	57 86	54 56	1 55	1 76	.....
Collins,	646,562	6,468 52	6,068 53	193 39	196 60	.....	356 21	321 79	21 33	13 09	.....
Wilkins,	502,146	5,021 46	4,452 09	415 59	153 78	.....	178 58	151 16	22 59	4 83	.....
Penn,	341,089	3,410 59	3,082 82	235 72	92 05	.....	62 27	57 54	3 12	1 61	.....
Plum,	314,163	3,151 63	3,022 81	36 16	93 16	.....	86 21	80 15	3 44	2 62	.....
Patton,	193,505	1,935 05	1,841 59	88 84	54 62	.....	58 37	54 00	2 92	1 45	.....
Elizabeth,	999,276	9,992 76	6,543 26	.....	309 70	3,265 80	291 66	178 76	.....	8 36	104 54
Versailles,	434,277	4,342 77	3,996 60	236 37	120 80	.....	78 29	73 89	2 04	2 36	.....
Mifflin,	510,511	5,105 11	4,627 29	336 90	140 92	.....	135 82	126 94	5 81	3 37	.....
Jefferson,	303,610	3,084 10	2,871 21	89 15	73 74	.....	58 27	54 78	2 39	1 15	.....
Robinson,	478,793	4,787 93	4,283 06	317 60	127 27	.....	177 76	156 47	16 44	4 85	.....
Chartiers,	222,584	2,225 84	1,599 57	.....	68 51	562 76	25 48	18 81	.....	58	6 09
Moon,	237,974	2,379 74	2,167 28	33 63	78 93	.....	76 53	71 84	2 86	2 63	28 79
Findley,	272,268	2,722 68	2,135 18	.....	85 30	502 20	97 56	71 76	.....	3 04	.....
Franklin,	75,938	760 66	727 87	13 61	18 20	.....	17 84	16 69	74	41	.....
Ohio,	223,797	2,237 97	1,509 16	.....	61 48	667 03	105 67	85 74	.....	4 20	15 73
Reserve,	307,312	3,073 12	1,907 47	.....	80 66	1,084 99	74 30	56 82	.....	2 59	14 89
Baldwin,	363,856	3,638 56	2,448 80	.....	113 21	1,074 55	93 90	48 28	.....	2 19	45 43
Snowden,	331,597	3,315 97	3,187 63	65 70	112 64	.....	96 69	88 49	4 97	3 23	.....
Ross,	297,374	2,973 74	2,785 66	111 25	76 85	.....	88 40	82 68	3 49	2 23	.....
Pine,	124,587	1,244 87	1,222 13	24 85	37 89	.....	38 52	34 20	3 15	1 16	.....
McCandless,	151,711	1,517 11	1,446 77	30 71	39 63	.....	45 97	41 88	1 53	1 06	.....
West Deer,	179,585	1,795 85	1,705 30	37 40	52 35	.....	54 90	48 27	2 52	1 16	.....
East Deer,	181,441	1,814 41	1,241 02	42 65	30 74	.....	32 94	31 40	84	70	.....
Indiana,	312,169	3,121 69	1,755 82	.....	71 47	1,294 40	122 16	71 87	.....	2 99	47 30
Upper St. Clair,	229,427	2,294 27	2,124 93	89 92	79 43	.....	72 35	67 79	1 74	2 82	.....
Lower St. Clair,	571,219	5,712 19	5,200 12	351 20	160 87	.....	69 67	62 90	4 51	2 26	.....
North Fayette,	272,578	2,725 78	2,605 79	34 78	85 21	.....	70 90	66 74	85	2 41	.....
South Fayette,	391,601	3,916 01	3,571 96	193 85	145 21	.....	75 57	70 11	2 66	2 80	.....
Neville,	40,566	405 66	381 84	10 75	12 99	.....	22 04	19 56	2 15	34	.....
Sewickley,	161,227	1,612 27	1,539 25	27 06	46 06	.....	58 12	54 77	53	2 82	.....
Shaler,	225,933	2,258 32	2,068 22	129 25	60 85	.....	57 54	52 27	3 64	1 63	.....
Crescent,	40,381	403 81	382 28	14 30	12 23	.....	19 67	18 37	74	56	.....
Fawn,	79,723	797 23	522 35	.....	24 56	210 31	28 76	18 55	.....	81	6 40
McClure,	506,928	5,069 28	4,331 28	566 15	161 80	.....	188 51	158 96	22 69	6 96	.....
Richland,	116,388	1,163 88	1,065 00	12 58	26 30	.....	22 26	20 29	1 31	66	.....
Union,	240,696	2,400 96	2,118 72	242 63	45 63	.....	42 90	38 30	3 79	81	.....
Hampton,	127,151	1,271 51	1,194 36	48 66	23 15	.....	20 16	17 35	1 11	70	.....
Scott,	291,187	2,911 87	2,717 33	106 90	58 14	.....	30 67	25 11	3 08	2 43	.....
Marshall,	79,472	794 72	747 56	17 74	19 42	.....	13 35	12 28	64	33	.....
Harrison,	200,892	2,008 92	1,808 61	168 06	29 65	.....	36 70	35 61	1 85	1 24	.....
Liberty,	469,986	4,699 86	3,811 56	.....	174 46	1,114 25	323 39	277 68	.....	13 75	31 67
	$66,646,504	$344,465 94	$285,329 24	$5,892 24	$11,580 06	$63,716 80	$8,156 36	$6,410 26	$191 90	$271 83	$1,282 68

EXPENDITURES.

Appropriation No. 1.
Funded Debt.

Warrants countersigned for Certificates of Loan, viz:

N. Voegtly, Jr.	4,000 00	
Jacob Voegtly,	2,000 00	
John Shaw,	2,500 00	
John Shaeffer,	1,800 00	
Thomas Stewart's heirs,	1,700 00	
Orrin Newton,	1,670 00	
Wm. Beatty,	984 00	
Ezekiel Miller,	1,000 00	
McConnell Miller,	800 00	
Nathaniel Miller,	298 53	
Joseph Wainwright,	410 00	
		17,162 53
Volunteer bounty bonds purchased, $11,350, due May 1st, 1868,		11,093 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$28,255 53

Appropriation No. 2.
Interest.

Warrants countersigned for Certificates of Loan,		3,050 07
" " " Vol. bounty bonds,		3,942 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$6,992 07

Appropriation No. 3.
Interest and Expenses on R. R. Bonds.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Interest paid at Commercial National Bank, Philadelphia,		111,345 95
Interest paid at County Treasury,		1,040 38
Adams & Co. express frts., 35.55; W. H. McCleary, revenue stamps, $150.00		185 55
Henry Sproul, costs on judgment in U. S. Court, $104.65, protest $2.50,		107 15
E. D. Kennedy, commissions on exchange of bonds,		100 00
Judgments in U. S. Circuit Court, viz:		
Hamilton & Acheson,	5,121 67	
R. T. Hunt,	1,033 07	
J. M. Kennedy,	2,819 29	
H. Burgwin,	597 05	
J. L. Koethen,	1,691 00	
H. Amy & Co., New York,	772 50	
A. Iselin & Co., " "	1,384 19	
Moran Bros., " "	715 38	
David Parke, W. Chester Co.,	402 59	
		14,536 74
Surplus Sinking Fund, being for interest and premiums received on mortgage bonds of A. V. R. R. Company,		9,800 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$137,115 77

Appropriation No. 4.
Commissioners' Office.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Jonathan Neely, Salary from Dec. 1st, 1866, to Dec. 31st, 1867	1,017 00
George Hamilton, salary from Dec. 31st, 1866, to Dec. 31st, 1867,	939 00
Archibald Pillow, salary from Dec. 31st, 1866, to Dec. 31st, 1867	939 00
W. H. McCleary, Clerk, salary from Dec. 31st, 1866, to Dec. 31st, 1867,	1,000 00
D. L. Smith, writing tax duplicates, per contract,	1,460 09
J. F. Roberts, writing lists of taxables,	75 00
W. J. Richardson, writing additional assessments,	5 00
Post Office, rent and postage $6.00, express frts. on standard of weights and measures, $1.25	7 25
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$5,442 34

Appropriation No. 5.
Controller's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Henry Lambert, salary from Oct. 1st, 1866, to Oct. 1st, 1867,	3,000 00
Isaac Whittier, Clerk, salary from Dec. 31st, 1866, to Dec. 31st, 1867,	999 34
Wm. H. Lambert, Clerk, salary from April 15th, 1867, to August 6th, 1867,	186 66
Jos. F. Denniston, Clerk, salary from Oct. 10th, 1867, to Dec. 18th, 1867,	100 00
Postage stamps, telegrams, and registered letters,	7 20
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$4,293 20

Appropriation No. 6.
Treasurer's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—	
David Aiken, Jr., salary for 1866,	$4,000 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 7.
Sheriff's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—	
John H. Stewart, costs on writs for tax sales,	$2,267 54
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 8.
Coroner's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Wm. Clawson, Coroner, inquests, witnesses, jurors, &c.		2,302 13
J. J. Miller, Justice of the Peace, Inquest, &c.,		9 46
W. H. Barker, " " "		7 86
Sam'l. Masters, " " "		27 40
Wm. V. Evans, " " "		11 46
A. Ammon, " " "		11 95
P. Stevens, " " "		13 25
J. H. Berry, " " "		11 75
J. Patterson, " " " Elizabeth Tp.		11 75
Jas. Patterson, " " " Plum Tp.		16 10
A. B. Abrahams, " " "		10 13
Funeral expenses,		498 00
Post mortem examinations,		910 00
Hilldale Cemetery, for graves,		196 00
Constables watching Ruth A. Grubbs, by order of Coroner,		44 00
A. Taylor, searching cess-pool in case of R. A. Grubbs, by order of Coroner,		25 00
Barnes & Kelly, searching cess-pool in case of Victor Kellar,		50 00
John McClung, former Coroner, inquests, &c., &c., at Arsenal explosion,		284 12
W. H. Devore, funeral expenses, at Arsenal explosion,		195 00
John McKeon, " " " " "		178 00
T. M. Marshall, for Jurors' fees, " "		216 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$5,029 36

Appropriation No. 9.
Solicitor's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—	
R. B. Carnahan, salary to Nov. 1st, 1867,	$800 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 10.
Court House.

Warrants countersigned for—	
F. Wiegant, Janitor, salary to April 1st, 1867,	216 00
F. Schutte, " " Dec. " "	576 00
Roberts & Roenick, upholstering settees, cushions, &c., &c.	257 25
Craig Bros., plumbing, gas fitting, &c., &c	187 65
J. B. and G. B. Chalmers, carpenter work, lumber, &c., &c.	201 00
W. J. Anderson & Co., grates, &c., &c	113 40
Jos. Meyer & Son, settees, chairs and desk,	144 00
R. McEldowny, painting and glazing,	49 25
Kim & Schwartz, fenders, tin ware, &c., &c	37 78
H. Snively, repairing and rebinding index dockets, $75.00; seal and press in Recorder's Office, $32.65	107 65
John G. Brown, Seal and Press, Clerk of Court's Office,	33 00
J. H. Gray, seal and graining desks, Register's Office,	29 75
W. D. Kettenburg, locksmithing and repairs,	42 00
D. L. Smith, copying index dockets in Recorder's Office,	64 71
Wm. Krebbs, ice,	51 45
J. R. Hughes & Co., paper for Sheriff's Office,	44 06
Brooms, $25.00; tumblers, $8.50; sperm candles, $3.60; white-washing, $7.50	44 60
Wash-stand and chairs, $17.50; engraving seal, $20.00; patent grates, $19.35	56 85
Revolving chair, $18.00; crash, $2.25; Wood, $3.50; door spring 50 cents,	24 25
Washing towels, $1.50; cleaning clock, $1.50; soap, $1.00	4 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$2,284 65

Appropriation No. 11.
County Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—	
John Shephard, contract for bread from December 15th, 1866, to July 15th, 1867,	2,873 16
Henry Raynor, contract for bread from July 15th, 1867, to December 15th, 1867,	1,750 27
W. J. White, Warden, salary from December 31st, 1866, to December 31st, 1867,	999 96
A. W. Smith, Assistant Warden, salary from December 31st, 1866, to December 31st, 1867,	799 92
Dr. J. G. McCandless, Physician, salary from October 1st, 1866, to October 1st, 1867,	600 00
W. J. White, extra boarding for prisoners,	306 60
John Mitchell, bills, vegetable, &c., &c	386 95
J. F. Cluley, contract and bills for painting,	561 04
Craig Bros., plumbing, gas fitting, &c., &c	313 00
J. B. and G. B. Chalmers, carpenter work and lumber,	290 75
W. D. Kettenburg, bills, locksmithing,	216 15
B. C. and J. H. Sawyer, bills, soap and candles,	124 30
Ludwig Shaffer, " " "	102 44
David Steen, bills, coal,	90 00
D. Stewart, bill, brushes, $54.00. J. Lyons, bill, brushes, $30.00,	84 00
J. Meyer & Son, bill of desk, $65.00. Jas. Ritchie, bill, straw, $47.82	112 82
Atkinson & Snively, paper hanging, $71.15. Foster & Co., grates, $32.85,	104 00
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., bagging, $62.16. W. S. Haven, stationery, $61.61	123 77
J. Burnett, clothing, $27.00. J. Susman, clothing, $21.50,	48 50
Jas. Robb, shoes, $41.75. J. K. Smith & Co., lime, $50.60	92 35
R. McEldowny, painting and glazing, $52.75. Geo. Allen, patent grate, $7.50.	60 25
Hauling ashes, $41.65; chloride of lime, $12.75; saw dust, $5.00,	59 40
Putting in coal, $25.00; patent thread, $1.60; straw, $19.60	46 20
Mercy Hospital, for small-pox patients,	25 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$10,170 83

Appropriation No. 12.
Court House and Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Pittsburgh Gas Co., lighting to December 1st, 1867,	1,918 07
City of Pittsburgh, water rent,	950 00
Mellon & Bros., coal, per contract,	225 00
J. H. Snyder, " "	639 96
W. H. Glenn, engineer to December 31st, 1867,	900 00
Robert Neillie, watchman, to " "	540 00
John Flinn, repairing pavements and setting curbstone per contract,	767 40
Kim & Schwartz, repairing roof, and tin-ware	80 98
David Steen, coal, $90.00. T. T Ewens, plumbing, $6.17,	96 17
J. McClosky, removing ashes, $55.30. J. M. Brush & Son, repairing boiler, $26.30,	81 60
Foster & Megraw, spouting stone, $82.50. J. McLanahan, repairing Ross Street sewer, $39.90,	122 40
Jas. Shearan, cleaning out Ross Street sewer, and putting in coal,	92 00
Kindling wood, $15.50; wrench, $2.25; brooms, $46.25,	64 00
Putting in coal, $78.21; shovels, $4.00; brick, $12.00,	94 21
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$6,571 79

Appropriation No. 13.
Court of Quarter Sessions.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Grand Jurors, per pay-rolls,	2,163 34	
Petit Jurors, " "	14,254 36	
Witness fees, per taxation of Clerk of Courts,	5,665 32	
Tipstave and Crier, per pay-rolls,	2,475 75	
Mayors, Aldermen, and Justices of the Peace,	2,169 62	
Constables' costs, and monthly returns,	1,490 72	
Interpreters' fees for 1867,	244 00	
Boarding Jurors and Tipstaves in homicide cases,	306 00	
Carriage hire and toll for Grand Jury to "County Home,"	53 80	
John G. Brown, Clerk, to December 1st, 1867,	1,552 72	
J. H. Stewart, Sheriff's costs, drawing jurors, commissions, &c., &c	622 09	
S. B. Cluley, Sheriff's costs, drawing jurors, commissions, &c., &c	1,735 24	
Levi B. Duff, District Attorney, to December 1st, 1867,	1,389 85	
J. W. Riddell, Assistant District Attorney, to September 1st, 1867,	257 97	
S. M. Ott, seal and press,	20 00	
Drs. G. and G. L. McCook, visiting Newcastle, in cases of Carothers and Grinder, by order of District Attorney,	105 45	
		34,506 23
Amount outstanding		28 12
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$34,483 11

Appropriation No. 14.
Court of Common Pleas.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Jurors, per pay-rolls,	12,529 6
Tipstaves, per pay-rolls,	1,902 0
J. H. Stewart, Sheriff, drawing jurors,	384 0
S. B. Cluley, " "	960 0
Interpreters' fees,	94 5
B. F. Lucas, commissioner in case of copying dockets in Recorder's Office, per order of Court,	100 0
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$15,970 1

Appropriation No. 15.
District Court.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Jurors, per pay-rolls,	11,938 4
Tipstaves, per pay-rolls,	1,816 5
J. H. Stewart, Sheriff, drawing jurors,	192 0
S. B. Cluley, " "	864 0
Interpreters' fees,	7 5
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$14,818 4

Appropriation No. 16.
Supreme Court.

Warrants countersigned for—	
T. J. Keenan, Prothonotary, expenses at Pittsburgh, in 1867,	580 6
T. J. Keenan, Prothonotary, making naturalization docket, per order of Court,	260 0
Tipstaves, per certificates of Prothonotary Keenan,	203 2
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$1,043 9

Appropriation No. 17.
Assessment of Taxes.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Assessors and Assistant Assessors in 1867,	$5,002 5
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 18.
Election Expenses.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Election officers, house rents, Assessors, Constables, and ballot boxes, 1867,	3,379 6
Amount outstanding	4 5
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$3,375 1

Appropriation No. 19.
Printing, Stationery and Advertising.

Warrants countersigned for—	
W. S. Haven, books, stationery for sundry departments, and printing Controller's Report,	2,275 2
W. G. Johnston & Co., books, stationery, &c	294 5
Myers, Schoyer & Co., tax duplicates, per contract,	212 5
Robt. Weisbarth, dockets for Orphans Court,	60 0
Pittsburgh Commercial, advertising for 1867,	326 5
" Dispatch, " "	275 8
" Freiheits-Freund " "	244 5
" Gazette, " "	118 2
" Post, " "	166 6
" Chronicle, " "	29 0
" Legal Journal, " trial list, District Court,	35 0
Errett, Anderson & Co., printing and blank books,	98 5
Bakewell & Marthens, " " "	21 7
J. R. Weldin, stationery,	9 5
Thurston's Directory, two copies,	6 0
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$4,173 0

Appropriation No. 20.
Bridges.

Warrants countersigned for—	
R. Forrester & Co., building at Bailey's Run, and in Robinson and South Fayette Townships,	2,582 50
John Turner, building in Robinson and South Fayette Tps.	414 91
J. B. Rankin, " at Robinson's Run and Mt. Washington,	548 00
John Magill, building at Deer Creek,	400 00
R. Dawson, " " Bull Creek,	367 00
McGowan & Brown, building at Lick Run,	187 00
R. Forrester & Co., repairing at Sewickley Run,	454 55
A. McGowan, " " Peter's Creek,	70 40
Jas. Galbraith, " " Pine Creek,	63 40
P. Hutchinson, " " Deer Creek,	80 00
Jacob Hodle, " " Pillow's Run,	50 00
Wm. Boyer, " " Boyer's Mills,	37 00
John Turner, " " Boyer's Mill's and Robinson's Run,	118 00
D. H. Bell, repairing at Robinson's Run,	50 00
G. Y. Coulter, " in South Fayette Township,	20 00
Christ. Wiss, " " Indiana Township,	74 20
Fawcett & Co., lumber, $60.68. Marshall & Bros., bolts, $23.58	84 26
Jas. Dawson, removing obstructions, $32.00. Moreland & Mitchell, buggy hire, $6.00	38 00
County Commissioners, viewing, $76.27; sundry viewers, $70.00	146 27
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$5,735 49

Appropriation No. 21.
Roads.

Warrants countersigned for—			
Heirs of John McFarland, damages,	Liberty Township,		500 00
Jno. J. Brunner,	"	"	400 00
George Aikin's heirs,	"	"	150 00
Jacob Cupps,	"	East Deer Township,	110 00
Catharine Hosick,	"	" "	100 00
T. Alexander,	"	South Fayette "	20 00
Rev. G. Braddock,	"	" "	40 00
J. P. Vierheller,	"	Union "	200 00
Sarah Paulson,	"	" "	125 00
S. M'Coy,	"	Robinson "	100 00
E. Pinkerton, damages,	Marshall and	Franklin "	60 00
Richard Daw,	"	Versailles "	50 00
Wm. Alexander,	"	Collins "	75 00
Jos. Thompson,	"	West Deer "	15 00
Viewing in sundry districts, per order of Court,		"	620 50
Amount paid by Treasurer,			$2,565 50

Appropriation No. 22.
New Townships.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Wm. Harrison, dividing Liberty and Peebles Townships,	$3 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 23.

Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Warrants countersigned for—

W. C. McCarthy, salary to November 1st, 1867,	1,000 00
John Morrison, " " "	500 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$1,500 00

Appropriation No. 24.

Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Warrants countersigned for—

Discharged larceny cases,	1,032 58
Vagrant commitments	7 70
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$1,040 28

Appropriation No. 25.

Constables.

Warrants countersigned for—

Vagrant commitments, per Mayor McCarthy and Deputy,	1,414 80
" " " Morrison,	166 01
J. J. Cook, arresting horse thief,	20 00
Moon & O'Mara, arresting horse thief,	20 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$1,620 81

Appropriation No. 26.

House of Refuge.

Warrants countersigned for—

Maintenance of inmates, to December 1st, 1867,	24,137 45
Commitments per sundry Magistrates,	121 90
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$24,259 35

Appropriation No. 27.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Warrants countersigned for—

Maintenance of inmates to October 1st, 1867,	$4,832 89
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 28.

Premium on Fox Scalps.

Warrants countersigned for—

Jas. Woods, Ohio & McClure Tps., $1.50; Catharine Richey, Franklin-Tp, 75c.,	2 25
Jas. Dinsmore, 75c.; W. Dinsmore, $3.50; W. Jackson, 75c.;	5 00
S. A. Jordan, 75c, S. Fayette Tp.; J. C. Stewart, 75c.; D. McCluter, $2.50,	4 00
B. Stevenson, 75c., Findley Tp.; C. Thomas, $3.00; P. Thomas, $1.50,	5 25
A. Quinette, $3.75, Indiana Tp; A. Quinette, West Deer Tp., $6.25,	10 00
J. R. Hartley & H. D. Lawson, $1.50; A. Byerly, $3.75; W. L. M'Quaid 1.50, Plum Tp.,	6 75
L. M'Cartney, 1.75; Wm. French, 75c., Moon Tp.	2 50
Wm. V. Evans, 6.00; Sam'l. Lemon, 8.75; W. V. Evans, Jr. 1.50,	16 25
Jacob Ikes, 5.00, E. Deer and Fawn Tp.; T. C. Waiter, 75c., Ohio Tp.	5 75
Jacob Kreiler, 1.50; Sam'l. Thompson, 75c; J. C. Crider, 75c., Ross Tp.	3 00
Jas. M'Nall, 2.25, N. Fayette Tp.; T. Jones, 3.50, Upper St. Clair Tp.	5 75
Wm. Graham, 5.25; Robt Shaw, 2.50, Patton Tp.	7 75
John Peairs, 2.25, Elizabeth Tp.; Wm. Hughey, 1.50, Harr'son Tp	3 75
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$78 00

Appropriation No. 29.

Unseated Land Tax.

No Warrants drawn on this Appropriation in 1867.

Appropriation No. 30.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Warrants countersigned for—

David Aiken, Jr., Co. Treasurer, for State Tax deficiency for 1866,	$990 29
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 31.

Contingent Fund.

Warrants countersigned for—

County Scrip 1844, '46, '48, redeemed: T. Burns, 2.00, W. W. Ackley, 1.00, W. R. Gillett, 2.00,	5 00
Wm. Nanz, surplus on sale of an estray by J. N. Ewing, J. P., refunded,	44 50
N. G. Murphy, salary as Fire Marshal, per Act of Assembly,	10 00
W. O. Hickok, Harrisburg, Standards of Weights and Measures, and Express Freights,	90 40
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$149 90

Appropriation No. 32.

Sinking Fund.

Warrants countersigned for—

County Treasurer, annual amount, per Act of Assembly,	$25,000 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 33.

State Auditor.

Warrants countersigned for—

D. C. Hultz, in full for Services, 1866–1867,	$201 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 34.

Prothonotary's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—

Jacob H. Walter, costs in tax suits, writs, advertising, seals, &c., 1867,	$525 46
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Appropriation No. 35.

Work-house and Inebriate Asylum.

Warrants countersigned for Seven per cent. Bonds issued for purchase of land in Indiana Tp.—

Heirs of Beatty, Bond No. 1,	10,000 00
John B. Beatty, " " 2,	1,875 00
James T. Beatty, " " 3,	1,875 00
Frances H. Beatty, " " 4,	1,875 00
Mary A. Beatty, " " 5,	1,875 00
Sarah C. Giffin, " " 6,	1,875 00
Jane E. Carson, " " 7,	1,875 00
Martha A. Henry, " " 8,	1,875 00
Margt. E. Beatty, " " 9,	1,875 00
Interest to Dec. 2nd, 1867,	701 07
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$25,701 07

Appropriation No. 36.

Outstanding Warrants.

No Warrants drawn on this Appropriation in 1867.

Appropriation No. 37.

Western Penitentiary.

Warrants countersigned for—

Maintenance of inmates in 1866	$7,580 43
Amount paid by Treasurer.	

Tabular Statement showing amount of Countersigned Warrants issued for each Department from Jan. 1st, 1867, to Jan. 1st, 1868, amount paid by Treasurer thereon, and amount outstanding.

Appropriations.	DEPARTMENTS.	Amount issued.	Amount paid by Treasurer.	Am't Outstanding.
No. 1.	Funded Debt,	28,255 53	28,255 53	.....
2	Interest,	6,992 07	6,992 07	.....
3.	Interest, arrears of interest, and Expenses on R. R. Bonds, with surplus Sinking Fund.	137,115 77	137,115 77	.....
4.	Commissioners' Office,	5,442 34	5,442 34	.....
5.	Controller's "	4,293 20	4,293 20	.....
6	Treasurer's "	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
7.	Sheriff's "	2,267 54	2,267 54	.....
8.	Coroner's "	5,029 36	5,029 36	.....
9.	Solicitor's "	800 00	800 00	.....
10	Court House,	2,284 65	2,284 65	.....
11.	County Jail,	10,170 83	10,170 83	.....
12.	Court House and Jail,	6,571 79	6,571 79	.....
13.	Court of Quarter Sessions,	34,506 23	34,483 11	23 12
14.	Court of Common Pleas,	15,970 10	15,970 10	.....
15.	District Court,	14,818 49	14,818 49	.....
16.	Supreme Court,	1,043 90	1,043 90	.....
17.	Assessment of Taxes,	5,002 54	5,002 54	.....
18.	Election Expenses,	3,379 63	3,375 13	4 50
19.	Printing, Stationery and Advertising,	4,173 02	4,173 02	.....
20.	Bridges,	5,735 49	5,735 49	.....
21.	Roads,	2,565 50	2,565 50	.....
22.	New Townships,	3 00	3 00	.....
23.	Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny,	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....
24.	Aldermen and Justices of the Peace,	1,040 28	1,040 28	.....
25.	Constables,	1,620 81	1,620 81	.....
26.	House of Refuge,	24,259 35	24,259 35	.....
27.	Western Pennsylvania Hospital,	4,832 89	4,832 89	.....
28.	Premium on Fox Scalps,	78 00	78 00	.....
29.	Unseated Land Tax,	.....	.....	.....
30.	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,	990 29	990 29	.....
31.	Contingent Fund,	149 90	149 90	.....
32.	Sinking Fund,	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....
33.	State Auditor,	201 00	201 00	.....
34.	Prothonotary's Office,	525 46	525 46	.....
35.	Work-house and Inebriate Asylum,	25,701 07	25,701 07	.....
36.	Outstanding Warrants previous to May 20th, 1861,	.....	.....	.....
37.	Western Penitentiary	7,580 43	7,580 43	.....
		$393,900 46	$393,872 84	$27 62

SUMMARY.

Amount issued for Funded Debt paid off, including $25,000 Work-house Bonds,	53,255 53
Amount issued for Judgments, Interest and Expenses on R. R. Bonds,	127,115 77
" " " Surplus Sinking Fund,	9,800 00
" " " Interest on Volunteer Bounty Bonds and Work-house Bonds,	4,643 07
Amount issued for Sinking Fund,	25,000 00
" " " Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,	990 29
" " " Ordinary County Expenses,	172,895 80
	$393,900 46

The net increase in the ordinary expenses of the County for 1867, over those of 1866, is $17,780. The following contrasting Table will show the material variations of expenditure:

APPROPRIATION.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
No. 2.—Interest,	9,649 82	6,992 07	.....	2,657 75
" 7.—Sheriff's Office,	896 10	2,267 54	1,371 44	.....
" 8.—Coroner's "	3,595 53	5,029 36	1,433 83	.....
" 11.—County Jail,	11,313 17	10,170 83	.....	1,142 34
" 12.—Court House and Jail,	7,426 22	6,571 79	.....	854 43
" 13.—Court of Quarter Sessions,	25,917 11	34,506 23	8,589 12	.....
" 14.—Court of Common Pleas,	11,575 08	15,970 10	4,395 07	.....
" 15.—District Court,	9,244 16	14,818 49	5,574 33	.....
" 17.—Assessment of Taxes,	4,226 19	5,002 54	776 35	.....
" 18.—Election Expenses,	2,834 92	3,379 63	544 71	.....
" 19.—Printing, Stationery, &c.,	3,209 72	4,173 02	963 30	.....
" 20.—Bridges,	10,054 04	5,735 49	.....	4,318 55
" 21.—Roads,	1,098 50	2,565 50	1,467 00	.....
" 25.—Constables,	2,032 54	1,620 81	.....	411 73
" 26.—House of Refuge,	27,610 00	24,259 35	.....	3,350 65
" 27.—Western Pennsylvania Hospital,	3,981 02	4,832 89	851 87	.....
" 34.—Prothonotary's Office,	4,313 53	525 46	.....	3,788 07
" 37.—Western Penitentiary,	.....	7,580 43	7,580 43	.....

The heavy items of increase have been caused by legislation, raising the pay for public service. The Western Penitentiary, for some years self-sustaining, is again amongst the annual expenditures. The outlay for the House of Refuge has decreased for the year, $3,350.65.

Although, in addition to the increased expenditure, $25,000 in seven per cent. Work House Bonds were issued and paid during the year, the net "Deficit County Liability," on January 1, 1868, is less by $2,505.91, than on January 1, 1867. The aggregate debt has been reduced $73,735.19. The addition to the Sinking Fund is $104,822.80. Of the 2,300 original six per cent. bonds issued to Rail Road Companies, 172 remain outstanding, the holders as yet declining to compromise.

DAVID AIKEN, JR., *County Treasurer,*

In account with Taxes for 1866.

Dr. *County Tax.*

To amount assessed, as per Duplicates,	$351,791 71

Cr.

By amount accounted for, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	288,734 27	
" amount accounted for, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1868,	35,360 01	
" Discounts allowed Tax-payers,	11,172 50	
" Exonerations allowed by County Commissioners,	16,524 93	
		351,791 71

Dr. *State Tax.*

To amount assessed, as per Duplicates,	$7,825 71

Cr.

By amount accounted for, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	6,260 28	
" amount accounted for, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1868,	726 94	
" Discounts allowed Tax-payers,	339 47	
" Exonerations allowed by County Commissioners,	599 02	
		7,825 71

Dr. *Poor Tax.*

To amount assessed, as per Duplicates,	$43,643 71

Cr.

By amount accounted for, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	36,420 00	
" amount accounted for, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1868,	3,992 59	
" Discounts allowed Tax-payers,	1,224 59	
" Exonerations allowed by County Commissioners,	2,006 53	
		43,643 71

Dr. *Work-house Tax.*

To amount assessed, as per Duplicates,	$35,273 88

Cr.

By amount accounted for, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	28,923 20	
" amount accounted for, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1868,	3,550 84	
" Discounts allowed Tax-payers,	1,118 22	
" Exonerations allowed by County Commissioners,	1,681 62	
		35,273 88

DAVID AIKEN, JR., *County Treasurer,*

In account with Allegheny County.

Dr. *County Funds.*

To Balance due, per Controller's Report to Jan. 1st, 1867,		147,580 31
" amount of County Tax, 1860, and previous years from Lien Docket,	9 66	
" " " County Tax, 1863, from Lien Docket,	59	
" " " County Tax, 1864, " " "	9 70	
Carried forward,		$147,599 17

Brought forward,		$147,599 17
" " " County Tax, 1865, " " "	7 53	
" " " County Tax, 1866, " " "	815 93	
" " " County Tax, 1866, from Duplicates outstan'g,	35,360 01	
" " " County Tax, 1867, " " "	285,326 24	
		321,229 66
" " " Vol. Bounty Tax, 1863, from Lien Docket,	05	
" " " " " " 1864, " " "	86	
" " " " " " 1867, " Duplicates,	28,560 03	
		28,569 94
" " " Work-house Tax, 1866, from Lien Docket,	35 02	
" " " " " 1866, from Duplicates outstanding,	3,550 84	
		3,585 86
To amount from Miscellaneous Sources, as per detailed statement of Revenue, viz:		
Prothonotary's Office,	366 37	
County Gauger,	79 41	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital,	401 49	
Redemption of Land sold for Taxes,	13 54	
Interest and Expenses on R. R. Bonds,	8,276 67	
Court of Quarter Sessions,	5,139 90	
Court of Common Pleas,	696 00	
District Court,	392 00	
Fines and Forfeitures,	100 00	
County Jail,	43 00	
Work-house and Inebriate Asylum,	50 00	
		15,547 78
		$516,563 55
Cr.		
By amount of Countersig'd Warrants, 1862, paid in 1867,	11 62	
" " " " 1866, " " "	124 37	
" " " " 1867, " " "	393,865 34	
		394,001 33
Balance due County by Treasurer,		$122,562 22

DAVID AIKEN, JR., *County Treasurer,*

In account with Volunteer Relief Fund.

Dr.

To Balance per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,		8,291 98
" Volunteer Relief Tax, 1864, collected from Lien Docket in 1867,	97	
" Volunteer Relief Tax, 1865, collected from Lien Docket in 1867,	76	
" Volunteer Relief refunded by James Marshall, Allegheny City,	198 00	
		199 73
Amount in Treasurer's hands,		$8,491 71

Rail Road Bond Account.

To amount outstanding, per Controller's Report to Jan. 1st, 1867,		$2,189,441 41
" New 5 per cent. bonds, at 50 years, issued in 1867, on account of Allegheny Valley Rail Road Company, Coupon, 68,000 00; Registered, 2,933 97		70,933 97
" New 5 per cent. bonds, at 50 years, issued in 1867, on account of Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co., Coupon, 69,000 00; Registered, 6,385 04		75,385 04
" New 5 per cent. bonds, at 50 years, issued in 1867, on account of Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R. Co., Coupon, 26,000 00; Registered, 365 34		26,365 34
To New 5 per cent. bonds, at 50 years, issued in 1867, on account of Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co., Coupon, 30,000 00; Registered, 960 79		30,960 79
" New 5 per cent. bonds, at 50 years, issued in 1867, on account of Chartiers Valley Rail Road Company, Coupon,		18,000 00
" New 5 per cent. bonds, at 20 years, issued in 1867, as for Judgments, Coupon,		3,000 00
" Registered Scrip for fractional settlements,		239 74
		2,414,270 27
Deduct amount of Coupon Bonds purchased by Sinking Fund in 1867,	43,500 00	
Deduct amount of Registered Bonds purchased by Sinking Fund in 1867,	2,790 22	
Deduct amount of Registered Scrip purchased by Sinking Fund in 1867,	32 58	
Deduct amount of Registered Bonds merged in Coupon Bonds in 1867,	15,389 14	
Deduct amount of Registered Scrip merged in Coupon Bonds in 1867,	287 14	
Deduct amount of Coupon and Registered Bonds received in exchange for 7 3/10 Mortgage Bonds of A. V. R. R. Co.	58,500 00	
		120,449 08
Total outstanding, interest at 6 per cent.,		$2,293,827 19
Amount of original 6 per cent Bonds issued to Rail Road Companies, outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,		322,000 00
Settled and compromised in 1867,	143,000 00	
Original 6 per cent. Bond No. 440, issued to Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co., exchanged for 7 3/10 Mortgage Bond of A. V. R. R. Co.,	29,000 00	
		150,000 00
Total outstanding,		$172,000 00

Sinking Fund.

Dr.

To Balance, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,		48 63
" Annual Appropriation, August 31st, 1867, per Act of Assembly,		25,000 00
" 55 A. V. R. R. Co's 7 3/10 Mortgage Bonds,	55,000 00	
10 per cent. Premium, in bonds, on $35,000 00 exchanged for Compromise 5s,	3,500 00	
		58,500 00
" Amount received for Interest and Premiums on A. V. R. R 7 3/10 Bonds,		9,800 00
		$93,348 63

Cr.

By Coupon Bonds purchased in 1867,	1,000 00 @ 73½ %	735 00
" " " " "	7,000 00 @ 74 "	5,180 00
" " " " "	3,000 00 @ 74½ "	2,235 00
" " " " "	30,500 00 @ 75 "	22,875 00
By Coupon Bonds purchased in 1867,	2,000 00 @ 73½ "	1,530 00
" Regist'd Bonds " " "	511 83 @ 74 "	378 75
" " " " "	432 19 @ 74½ "	321 98
" " " " "	1,846 20 @ 75 "	1,384 65
" Regist'd Scrip " " "	32 58 @ 74 "	24 10
" Coupon and Registered Bonds received for A. V. R. R. Mortgage Bonds,	58,500 00	
		93,164 48
Balance in Fund,		183 86

Total in Sinking Fund.

Amount per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	214,480 84	
Coupon Bonds purchased in 1867,	43,500 00	
Registered Bonds purchased in 1867,	2,790 22	
Registered Scrip " " "	32 58	
Coupon and Registered Bonds received for A. V. R. R. Mortgage Bonds,	58,500 00	
		319,303 64

Countersigned Warrant Account.

Amount issued in 1861 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,		87 89
Amount issued in 1862 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	90 56	
Amount paid by Treasurer in 1867,	11 62	
		78 94
Amount issued in 1864 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,		12 00
Amount issued in 1865 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,		8 00
Amount issued in 1866 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	130 37	
Amount paid by Treasurer in 1867,	124 37	
		6 00
Amount issued in 1867, per Controller's Report to Jan. 1st, 1868,	393,900 46	
Amount paid by Treasurer in 1867,	393,865 34	
Warrant No. 2,449, lost and renewed,	7 50	
	393,872 84	
		27 62
Total Countersigned Warrants outstanding,		216 36

Allegheny County,

In Account with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DR.

To amount of State Treasurer's receipt to D. Aiken, Jr., County Treasurer, for State Tax, 1866,		7,390 27
CR.		
By amount net State Tax collected by Co. Treasurer in 1866,	7,078 00	
Less Treasurer's Commissions, $70.78. Exonerations for over-report in 7th ward, Pittsb'gh, and Plum Tp., $7.24—$78.02,	6,999 98	
By Warrant in favor of County Treasurer for deficiency,	990 29	
		7,390 27

Tax of Twenty-Seven Mills in 1862, for Interest on Rail Road Bonds.

Amount due Tax-payers, per Controller's Report to Jan. 1st, 1867, ... 1,102 20

This account is unchanged, there being no applications for refunding these Taxes in 1867.

FUNDED DEBT.

No. 1. Certificates of Loan, 6 per cent.

Aspinwall, Anne,		23,000 00
Livingston, Harriet,		20,000 00
Voegdly, N., Jr.,		5,000 00
Total Certificates of Loan,		$48,000 00

No. 2. Volunteer Bounty Bonds, 6 per cent.

Amount outstanding, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	73,550 00	
Amount issued in 1867, per list of "Executive Com."	500 00	
		74,050 00
Deduct amount purchased, as per Appropriation No. 1,		11,350 00
Amount outstanding,		$62,700 00

No. 3. Compromise Bonds, 5 per cent.

Amount of Coupon Bonds outstanding, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	$3,027,000 00	
Amount issued in 1867,	214,000 00	
		2,241,000 00
Deduct amount purchased and canceled by Sinking Fund in 1867,		101,000 00
Amount outstanding, viz:—1,920 bonds, at 50 years from Jan'y 1st, 1863; 220 bonds, at 20 years from Jan'y 1st, 1863,		2,140,000 00
Amount of Registered Bonds outstanding, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	162,223 45	
Amount issued in 1867,	10,595 05	
		172,818 50
Deduct amount purchased and canceled by Sinking Fund in 1867,	3,790 22	
Deduct amount merged in Coupon Bonds,	15,389 14	
		19,179 36
Amount outstanding, viz:—131,892.20, at 50 years from January 1st, 1863; 21,746.94, at 20 years from January 1st, 1863,		153,639 14
Amount of Registered Scrip outstanding, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1867,	218 03	
Amount issued in 1867,	239 74	
		457 77
Deduct amount purchased by Sinking Fund in 1867,	32 58	
" " merged in Coupon Bonds,	237 14	
		269 72
Amount outstanding,		188 05

RECAPITULATION.

Funded Debt.

No. 1.	Certificates of Loan, 6 per cent.,		48,000 00
" 2.	Volunteer Bounty Bonds, 6 per cent.,		62,700 00
" 3.	Compromise Bonds, 5 per cent., coupon,	2,140,000 00	
	" " 5 " registered,	153,639 14	
	" Scrip, 5 " "	188 05	
			2,293,827 19
Total Funded Debt,			$2,404,527 19

Floating Debt.

Countersigned Warrants outstanding,	216 36
Compromise indebtedness not funded, exclusive of interest,	172,000 00
Total Floating Debt,	$172,216 36

Allegheny County.

DR.

To Funded Debt, as per statement in detail,	2,404,527 19	
" Floating Debt, as per statement in detail,	172,216 36	
		2,576,743 55

CR.

By balance due from County Treasurer,	122,562 22	
" Outstanding Taxes, from 1860 to 1866, inclusive, and former years, due from Land Book and Lien Docket,	5,272 62	
" Outstanding County and Bounty Taxes, 1867, due by County Treasurer, less exonerations and compensation due him,	59,140 51	
" 94 Mortgage Bonds, A. V. R. R. Co., 7 3/10 interest,	94,000 00	
" Deficit County liability, to balance,	2,295,828 20	
		2,576,743 55

Valuation of Allegheny County.

City of Pittsburgh,	Real Estate,	$11,144,248 00	
" "	Personal,	380,954 00	
" "	Occupations,	1,214,927 00	
			12,740,129 00
City of Allegheny,	Real Estate,	3,878,415 00	
" "	Personal,	315,523 00	
" "	Occupations,	726,535 00	
			4,920,473 00
Seventeen Boroughs,	Real Estate,	3,927,772 00	
" "	Personal,	133,316 00	
" "	Occupations,	921,275 00	
			4,982,363 00
Forty-four Townships,	Real Estate,	10,480,150 00	
" "	Personal,	990,921 00	
" "	Occupations,	1,592,558 00	
			13,063,629 00
Total Valuation,			$35,646,594 00

Number of Taxables.

	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.
City of Pittsburgh,	11,977	1,298	13,275
City of Allegheny,	7,191	777	7,968
Seventeen Boroughs,	11,095	1,019	12,114
Forty-four Townships,	20,691	2,816	23,007
Total Taxables,	50,954	5,410	56,364

Statement of Exonerated Taxes Collected by David Aiken, Jr., County Treasurer, from Lien Docket, for the several Districts of the County of Allegheny for 1867.

DISTRICTS.	Local Bounty.	City.	City Poor.	School.	School Building.	Borough.	Road.
PITTSBURGH.							
Seventh Ward,	19 00		6 16	5 25	1 25		
Eighth "		105 25	81 31	295 84			
ALLEGHENY.							
BOROUGHS.							
Manchester,	5 40						
Birmingham,				1 30		1 20	
M'Keesport,				3 48		32 35	
TOWNSHIPS.							
Wilkins,	10 80			3 90			1 60
Versailles,				8 36			
Chartiers,	6 00			2 55			
Liberty,				26 64			10 65
	41 20	105 25	87 47	347 32	1 25	34 45	12 26

Statement of amount Disbursed for Exonerated Taxes to the several Districts, by David Aiken, Jr., County Treasurer, in 1867, with his Commissions thereon.

DISTRICTS.	Commissions.	Local Bounty.	School.	School Building.
PITTSBURGH.				
Seventh Ward,	5 61	34 20	69 34	3 83
BOROUGHS.				
Manchester,	19		3 61	
M'Keesport,	57		10 91	
TOWNSHIPS.				
Versailles,	27	2 85	2 [illegible]	
	6 64	37 05	86 [illegible]	2 83

Statement of Amount of Exonerated Taxes in hands of County Treasurer, due the several Districts on January 1st, 1868.

DISTRICTS.	Local Bounty.	City.	City Poor.	School.	School Building.	Borough.	Roads.
PITTSBURGH.							
Third Ward,			13 28	10 40	3 90		
Fourth "				17 50	12 50		
Sixth "	9 60	16 47	1 82	13 52	11 86		
Seventh "		9 56	20 08				
Eighth "		338 01	174 76	578 03	84 46		
ALLEGHENY.							
First Ward,		10 36	3 46	200 19			
Fourth "				20 20			
BOROUGHS.							
Sewickley,				15		07	
Manchester,	47 75					22 84	
Sharpsburg,				81			
Lawrenceville,				8 24		2 24	
Temperanceville,				82		20	
South Pittsburgh,				15 33		4 82	
Birmingham,				30 03		27 67	
East Birmingham,				108 84		56 21	
M'Keesport,				3 48		32 35	
TOWNSHIPS.							
Pitt,				77 62			31 12
Collins,	66 72			55 78			2 07
Wilkins,	38 20			16 33			1 77
Versailles,				8 36			
Chartiers,	6 00			3 60			35
Reserve,				60			08
Shaler,				3 45			
Scott,				1 93			
Liberty,				26 64			10 65
	168 27	374 40	213 40	1,199 34	112 22	146 40	46 04

The following Districts having overdrawn the amounts due them on old land books, will be credited on account with the sums recited for them in above statement:

Fourth Ward, Allegheny, overdrawn	School	Tax,	39 92
Borough of Birmingham, "	Borough	"	10 01
" East Birmingham, "	"	"	287 72
" " "	School	"	179 50
" South Pittsburgh, "	"	"	459 98
Township of Shaler, "	Road	"	3 80

WORK-HOUSE AND INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

By Act of Assembly, approved February 1st, 1866, the Board of Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison were empowered to establish this institution; and the County Commissioners and Controller were authorized to issue bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, to an amount not exceeding $150,000, to provide funds for such purpose. A special annual tax of one mill was also provided, to pay interest and form a Sinking Fund to redeem such bonds. By Act of Assembly, approved March 21st, 1867, the County Treasurer is directed to collect from each person to whom a license to sell liquors shall be granted, a like sum for the use of the Work-house and Inebriate Asylum, as that paid the State of Pennsylvania for such license. By Act of Assembly, approved April 15th, 1867, it is enacted, "That a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the Work-house and Inebriate Asylum shall be published by the Controller with his Annual Statement of the Fiscal Affairs of Allegheny County.

Amount of seven per cent. bonds issued and paid in 1867, to the heirs of John Beatty, Indiana Township, for the purchase of 50 acres of land,		25,000 00
paid for interest on bonds to December 2d, 1867,		701 07
paid Board of Managers, per George Albree, Secretary, in 1866, for traveling expenses, viewing sites and institutions, advertising, &c., &c., which was charged in that year to Appropriation No. 11, County Jail,		441 15
paid Board of Managers, per George Albree, Secretary, in 1867, for bills of water-pipe, quarrying, labor, powder, hardware, traveling expenses, advertising, &c., &c.,		712 35
paid Board of Managers, per George Albree, Secretary, for purposes of expenditure, bills to be rendered and approved by Board of Inspectors,		5,000 00
paid Henry Snively, recording deed of land purchased,		5 90
paid W. S. Haven, printing bonds, books and stationery,		56 70
paid Errett, Anderson & Co., printing license book,		17 50
paid George Hamilton, License Commissioner, salary to December 21st, 1867,		525 00
paid Archibald Pillow, License Commissioner, salary to December 21st, 1867,		525 00
paid Jonathan Neely, License Commissioner, salary to December 21st, 1867,		525 00
paid David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of License Fund, salary to January 1st, 1868,		500 00
Total expenditure to January 1st, 1868,		$34,009 67

DAVID AIKEN, JR., *Treasurer of License Fund,*

In account with Board of Inspectors of Allegheny Co. Prison.

DR.

To amount collected from Liquor Licenses, for use of Work-house and Inebriate Asylum,		32,714 14
CR.		
By amount paid on Warrants of Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison, viz:		
Henry Snively, Recorder,	5 90	
George Albree, Secretary of Board of Managers,	5,712 35	
W. S. Haven, Bonds, &c., &c.,	56 70	
Errett, Anderson & Co., License Book,	17 50	
License Board, Salaries,	1,575 00	
Treasurer of License Fund, Salary,	500 00	
Investment in Farmers' Deposit National Bank, on interest to April 1st, 1868,	30,000 00	
		27,867 45
Balance due Board of Inspectors, January 1st, 1868,		$4,846 69

Personally appeared Henry Lambert, Controller of Allegheny County, who being duly sworn, deposed and said, that the statement of the Fiscal Affairs of said County to January 1st, 1868, as submitted by him this day, is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and is a transcript of the books as kept in his office.

HENRY LAMBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 25th day of January, 1868.

EDWIN H. STOWE,

Associate Law Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from January 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hands of Superintendent, January 1st, 1867,		166 21
" received by " for Hogs and Pigs sold,		146 89
" " " for Ice sold,		48 76
" " " for Lard sold,		17 55
" " " for Meat sold,		3 07
" " " for old Plow and Rake sold,		12 75
" " " for Oats sold,		85 80
" " " for Flour sold,		17 00
" " " from Thompson M'Cabe,		7 00
" " " for Hides sold,		94 90
" " " for old Barrels and Boxes sold,		18 75
" " " for Sand sold,		6 00
" " " for Clover Seed sold,		4 50
" " " from J. Hervey Robb, Esq., for T. M'K. acc't.,		75 00
" " " from Benjamin Duncan, Esq.,		23 95
" " " from Mr. Gray,		38 00
" " " from Rees Evans, Esq.,		25 00
" " " from inmate deceased,		1 08
" " " for Rags sold,		4 70
" " " for Oil sold,		79
		782 19
" " " from Robert H. Davis,		2,047 06
" per Warrants drawn on County Treasurer,		34,224 28
		$37,053 53

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Wheat and Flour,	3,197 33
" Dry Goods,	903 86
" Groceries, including Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.,	2,386 70
" Meat,	1,000 52
" Driving Entry and Mining Coal,	779 50
" Drugs and Medicines,	312 55
" House-furnishing Wares, Furniture, &c.,	426 39
" Cooking Stove, Castings, Grate Bars, &c.,	71 97
" Steam Fitting, Plumbing and Hardware,	915 07
" Shoes and Hats, 529.15; Burning Oils, 72.53,	601 68
" Implements and Tools, 183.45; Tinware, 57.95,	241 40
" New Roof on Farm House, Lumber for repairs, Fences and Coffins,	351 91
" Blacksmithing, Iron, &c., 232.57; Harness and Stable, 26.17,	258 74
" Labor at Threshing, Butchering and putting up Ice,	49 00
" Ordinary Repairs, 247.19; Seeds and Plants, 93.78,	340 97
" Queensware, 61.47; Tinware, 57.95,	119 42
" Live Stock, 316.58; Trust Fund, Mrs. Cox, 137.00,	453 58
" Other Districts, 151.00; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 162.40,	313 40
" Pennsylvania Training School, 31.50; Newspapers, 35.80,	67 30
" School Stationery, Office Books, Stamps, &c.,	28 13
" "White Farm," recording Deed, 2.75; Bal. old Warrant, 29.11,	31 86
" Horse and Buggy Hire, 32.00; Insurance, 390.25,	422 25
" Fees, Fares, &c., taking persons to the "Home," and sending away,	468 94
" Advertising Accounts of 1866, in 6 newspapers,	189 78
" Owens & Kennedy, 285.00; J. C. Jenkins, 237.50,	522 50
" Out-door Relief, proper,	5,132 20
" Out-door Funeral Expenses,	256 95
" Homœopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh,	147 05
" County Commissioners, for Patients sent by Court to W. Pa. Hospital, and charged to their account,	337 66
" Materials and Labor, for addition to Barn,	1,156 60
" Brick Sewers, Materials and Labor,	196 85
" Maffett & Old, account of 1865,	765 96
" State Tax, 1867,	2 15
" R. H. Davis, Expenses, including Stationery, Stamps, Fare, &c.,	80 44
" Salaries of 1867, to-wit: Superintendent, 800.00; Physician, 300.00; Farmer, 500.00; Matron, 300.00; Teacher, 200.00; Chaplain, 100.00; Directors, each 25.00 per annum,	2,265 00
" Tolls and other expenses to City and elsewhere,	134 51
Amount in hands of Superintendent,	131 33
Amount in Bank at interest,	12,000 00
	$37,053 53

The cost of the "Home" and Farm proper, for the year, amounted to fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-eight 43/100 dollars, ($15,328.43.)

Paid other Institutions and Poor Districts,	858 72
Out-door Relief proper,	5,132 20

The following sums collected by Robert H. Davis, and paid over to Superintendent, to-wit:

From Thomas Varner, Esq., on acc't Patient at W. Pa. Hospital,	183 90
" Thomas Varner, Esq., Sabbath liquor fine,	25 00
" Alexander Hays, Esq., " "	25 00
" George H. Starr, Esq., " "	25 00
" James Salisbury, Esq., two Sabbath liquor fines,	50 00
" R. H. Kerr, Esq., four fines for selling ice cream on Sabbath,	8 00
" Jones & Pearson, Esqs., Pension of Mr. D.,	80 00
" Mr. D.,	5 00
" two Warrants for flour bills paid,	522 50
" Warrant for Franklin County,	112 00
" other Poor Districts, per acc'ts. against them,	185 49
" inmates, friends and others, in Home or hospitals,	870 62
" sundry persons, to pay for filing Bonds, &c.,	4 55
	$2,047 06

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM.

5 horses, 17 head of milk cows, 1 three year old heifer, 3 two year old heifers, 4 one year old heifers, 1 bull, 20 head of Cotswool sheep, and 46 head of hogs and shoats.

Of implements and tools, a good supply.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

3,100 bushels Corn in the ear, 410 bushels Wheat, 1,050 bushels Oats, 50 bushels Rye, 1,465 bushels Potatoes, 7,600 pounds Pork, 2,870 pounds Beef, 904 pounds Veal, a good crop of Hay, Corn-fodder, Beets, Cabbage, Pumpkins, Tomatoes, Parsnips, Turnips, Beans, Peas, etc. Also, a good supply of Milk and Butter. A large proportion of the soap used is made in the "Home."

All the labor of the Farm is done by the inmates, as well as the quarrying of stone, making and repairing roads, making coffins, besides the necessary repairs of fences, &c., on the Farm, and all the making and repairing of the clothing, the washing, and cleansing of the house, &c., &c.

The only labor hired is that of the farmer, the coal digger, and some little assistance at butchering, threshing, and putting up ice.

Notwithstanding the increased number of deaths, the general health has been better than common.

The number of inmates, January 1st, 1867, was	202
The number admitted during the year was	294
The number born in the "Home" was	22
Total number,	518
Number discharged during the year,	260
Number died during the year,	36
	296
Number of inmates January 1st, 1868,	222
The average number during the year,	187
The annual cost of each inmate,	$81 97
The weekly cost of each inmate,	1 57

Besides the 518 above mentioned, there have been not less than 300 others who have been furnished lodging and meals, as transient travelers; some of them seeking employment, and others looking for friends, all hoping to better their condition by moving from place to place.

At the close of the year, a large portion of our district was added to the City of Pittsburgh. During the earlier part of the year, Manchester and most of Reserve Township were added to the City of Allegheny.

By these changes we lose much of the most populous portions of our district. What effect it will have on our pecuniary interest, we cannot tell. As soon as these changes are all carried into effect, we will certainly have a smaller number of poor to care for and look after, and of course our income will be much smaller.

INSANE.

We still keep our insane patients at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont. We have about thirty. As at the close of 1866, so now, we have to say that we have not yet been able to settle with the Managers of the Hospital, and two suits are pending in Court. The questions involved are questions of law and principle. We have tried to get the accounts settled equitably and amicably, but have not succeeded. The fault is not ours. As our bills there are heavy, and the Hospital insists on interest being paid on our accounts, we have thought it expedient to draw a sufficient amount from our funds in the County Treasury, and place it in good city banks at interest, so as to be ready to meet the adjudicated claims of the Hospital when decided, without loss to our tax-payers by reason of the question of interest. The interest we will receive will fully equal all that can accrue on their accounts against us. They now charge three dollars per week, in addition to their charges for all clothing furnished.

Directors of Allegheny County Home, with their Post Office address:

MOSES CHESS, Temperanceville, Allegheny County, Pa.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa.
ROBERT H. DAVIS, Allegheny, Allegheny County, Pa.

SUPERINTENDENT,

JAMES M'ELROY,

Woodville P. O.,

Allegheny County, Pa.